THE
JEWISH CHRONICLE.
(ספר זכרון)

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 134, NEW SERIES. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1871;—HESHVAN 5, 5632. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at Clyde House, Edgerton, Huddersfield, the wife of MAX ZOSSENHEIM, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th inst., at her residence, Thurlow House, Hackney-road, the wife of Mr. B. BENJAMIN, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at 36, Fitzroy-road, Regent's Park, the wife of Mr. H. LAURANCE, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at 3, Hanover-street, Walworth, the wife of the Rev. P. ORNSTIEN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JACOB WOOLF, of London, to REBECCA, second daughter of the Rev. N. JACOBS, of Cardiff.

On the 18th inst., at the Queen's Rooms, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi, assisted by the Revs. I. Samuel and R. Harris, LEWIS BARNETT, eldest son of the late HENRY LAZARUS, Pembroke-road, Dublin, to KATE, eldest daughter of the late JOHN JONAS, of 129, Maida Vale, W.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at 24, Burlington-road, Bayswater, GOODMAN BENJAMIN GOODWIN, Esq., aged 57. May his soul rest in peace!

On the 17th inst., at 62, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's Fields, after a long illness, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. N. VANDERLINDEN, the beloved mother of JACQUES VANDERLINDEN.

On the 16th inst., at Great St. Helen's, E.C., CAROLINE, the dearly beloved wife of the Rev. A. BARNETT, in the 57th year of her age. Deeply lamented by her bereaved husband and children and a large circle of relatives and friends.—ת'נ'צ'ב'ה.

MR. and MRS. LAZARUS and FAMILY return THANKS for kind visits and letters of condolence received during their week of mourning for their dearly beloved daughter.—13, William-street, Lisson Grove.

MR. A. MARKS and MRS. S. ZOLKI return THANKS to their friends for kind visits and letters of condolence during the week of mourning for their lamented mother.—Sheffield, Oct. 16th, 1871.

MR. N. MAYER, MRS. D. FALK and MR. S. MAYER return THANKS for letters, cards and visits of condolence during the week of mourning for their beloved mother.—Manchester, Oct. 17th, 1871.

MR. JOHN SOLOMONS returns THANKS for visits and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for his late lamented brother, Mr. Henry Solomon.—15, Princes-street, E.

MAIDEN LANE SYNAGOGUE, LONDON.

WANTED a MINISTER for this Synagogue. Salary £120 per year, exclusive of fees.

Successful Candidates must be provided with a certificate of character and competency from the Rev. Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi.

Applications to be made, within four weeks, by letter (enclosing testimonials), addressed to Henry Harris, Esq., 34A, Moorgate-street, London.

October 15th, 5632—1871.

STEPNEY JEWISH SCHOOLS.

THE Committee of the Stepney Jewish Schools having purchased a site, and being anxious to erect a building thereon for 300 children, earnestly APPEAL for CONTRIBUTIONS to enable them to carry out this object.

The Committee thankfully acknowledge the following

DONATIONS TO THE BUILDING FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Henry Defries, Esq.	£5	5	0
Jonah Jacob, Esq.	2	2	0
J. Z. B. Barnard, Esq.		5	0
H. M.		5	0

Donations will be thankfully received by Mr. M. N. Adler, M.A., President, 1, Sunderland-place, Bayswater, W.

Mr. S. L. Miers, Treasurer, 45, Houndsditch, E.C.

Mr. M. Henry, Hon. Sec., Fleet Chambers, 68, Fleet-street, E.C., and by the other members of the Committee.

PLATE at PER OUNCE.
JEWELLERY at per pennyweight.
DIAMONDS at per carat.
CAKE-BASKETS, Tea and Coffee Sets, Mugs, Cups, Salvers, at 7s. to 7s. 6d. per ounce; Spoons and Forks of all kinds at 6s. 3d.
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, NECKLETS, at 4s. 6d. per dwt. Jewels with guaranteed weight of Diamonds at £8 to £10 per carat. Mounted as Earrings, Brooches, Bracelets, &c., &c. The workmanship and gold reckoned by the ounce.

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(Removed from Mile End.)

For the Support of the Aged and the Education and Employment of Youth.

THE Governors and Subscribers are respectfully informed that an ELECTION will take place in JANUARY NEXT for NINE BOYS and SIX GIRLS as Inmates.

Forms of application, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary, at 37, Duke-street, Aldgate.

Qualifications of Voters.

Life Governorship (Gentlemen)	£26	5	0	Six	votes.
Do. Do. Do. ...	15	15	0	Three	„
Do. Do. (Ladies) ...	10	10	0	Two	„
Annual Subscription ...	1	1	0	Two	„
Do. Do.		10	6	One	„

Life Governors are also entitled to vote according to the sum they annually subscribe, exclusive of the votes allowed as Life Governors. By order.

S. SOLOMON, Sec.

חברת מרביצי תורה
JEWISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE DIFFUSION OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Governors and Subscribers of the above Association will be held at the Vestry-room of the United Synagogue, 2, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 26th October, at Half-past 7 p.m. precisely.

To receive the Report of the Committee and the Treasurer's Balance Sheet;
To elect Members of the Committee and Honorary Officers;
To elect two Auditors; and
To transact general business.

Governors and Subscribers, desiring to nominate members of the Committee or Honorary Officers, are requested to send names to the Honorary Secretary, on or before Monday, the 23rd October, in order that such names may be printed on the Balloting List. By order,

N. S. JOSEPH, Hon. Sec.
34, Coleman-street, E.C., Oct. 19th, 1871.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON.
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GODFREY LEVI, ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, FINANCIAL, and INSURANCE AGENT.
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WITHERS, ENGLEFIELD and Co. Baker-street, and George-street, Portman-square, W., SUPPLY Jewish WEDDING DINNERS, Ball Suppers, and every other kind of entertainment, by contract, in town and country, in first class style. Every order with which they are favoured shall be arranged to meet the wishes of their patrons, and superintended by them personally. Everything supplied is of the very best quality, and all the Plate, China, Glass, and decorations are of the most modern description.—A Jewish Cook employed

APPEAL.

THE Committee for promoting the erection of a Synagogue and School in Sheffield, beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following DONATIONS:

	£	s.	d.
Amount already received ...	£988	9	0
SECOND LIST.			
Aaron Marks, Esq., President ...	£20	0	0
Isaac Moss, Esq., Treasurer ...	30	0	0
Tobias Guttmann, Esq.	10	10	0
Lipp Zolki, Esq.	5	0	0
Simon Zolki, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. Cohen	5	0	0
Messrs. Levi and Valentine ...	5	0	0
Moses Cohen, Esq.	3	3	0
Abr. Zolki, Esq.	2	10	0
H. Davis, Esq.	2	10	0
Mark Zolki, Esq.	2	10	0
Morris Gluck, Esq.	2	2	0
M. Levine, Esq.		10	6
M. D. Marks, Esq.		10	6

Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by: Aaron Marks, Esq., Pres., Clydesdale-villa, Sharrow, Sheffield; M. Henry, Esq., 68, Fleet-street, London; David Hyam, Esq., 35, Tavistock-square, London; M. L. Jacobs, Esq., 68, Caroline-street, Birmingham; at the Jewish Chronicle Office, 43, Finsbury-square, London; and by

ALFRED K. MEYER, Hon Sec.,
Pembroke Buildings, Cemetery Road,
Sheffield.

APPEAL.

THE committee for promoting the erection of a Synagogue and School at WEST HARTLEPOOL thankfully beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following DONATIONS:

	£	s.	d.
Amount already received ...	£385	8	0
A. Barnett, Esq., Cardiff	£0	10	6
J. Magoris, Esq., West Hartlepool ...		10	6
A Friend, ditto		2	6
William J. Young, Esq., Steam Navigation Company, ditto		2	0
London—Per A. Keyzor, Esq.			
Morris Mier, Esq.	£1	1	0
Rev. Dr Hermann Adler		10	6
Per Jewish Chronicle.			
N. Braunstein, Esq.	£1	0	0

Further Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by: A. Harris, Esq., President, Church Street, West Hartlepool; G. L. Abrahams, Esq., Treasurer, pro tem., 25, Church Street, West Hartlepool; I. Abrahams, Esq., Hartlepool; C. Lotinga, Esq, West Hartlepool; W. Aronsberg, Esq., Manchester; A. Keyzor, Esq., 50, High Holborn, London, W.C.; J. Lazarus, Esq., 153, Houndsditch, London, E.C.; B. Falcke, Esq., 23, Bedford-square, London, W.C.; and at the Jewish Chronicle office.

NEW SYNAGOGUE AT BRIGHTON.

THE Committee of the present Brighton Synagogue, encouraged by the advice and promised support of residents in London, APPEAL to the Jewish public for aid to build a new Synagogue.

The existing building, erected about fifty years ago, although adequate for the wants of Brighton residents, does not meet the requirements of the increasing number of visitors.

The congregants consisting of but few householders, the Synagogue is mainly supported by the contributions of visitors; and in order to ensure the permanence of this support, it is considered indispensable to have a properly constructed and well ventilated building, with at least twice the present accommodation.

The mode of conducting the service will be continued as hitherto, and the Committee confidently hope to receive liberal contributions so as to be enabled to erect a suitable synagogue to meet the requirements of what may be termed the marine suburb of London.

Donations may be forwarded to Mr. Laurence Abrahams, 13, North street, Brighton; the Rev. A. L. Green, London; or can be paid to Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., 60, Old Broad Street, London, who have kindly consented to receive contributions for the above object.

	£	s.	d.
Amount advertised ...	£842	1	0
Mrs. Isaac Cohen and the Misses Cohen	£50	0	0
S. Barczinsky, Esq., Brighton ...	15	0	0
Lewis Emanuel, Esq.	3	3	0
Samuel Jonas, jun., Esq., 2nd don.	1	1	0

FINE FLAVOURED STRONG BEEF TEA at about 2½d. a pint. ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Meat, requiring Baron Liebig the Inventor's Signature on every jar, being the only guarantee genuineness.

Excellent economical stock for soups, sauces, &c

LONDON COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES OF THE BRITISH JEWS.

THE JEWS OF SHIRAZ, IN PERSIA.

ON the 27th of July last, this Board, at the instance of its President, SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., published an APPEAL on behalf of the sufferers from the wide-spread famine and disease which were devastating Persia. The sum, however, which has been subscribed, has proved TOTALLY INADEQUATE to meet the terrible amount of starvation and destitution which exist. There can be no doubt that the direct denial given at that time to the reports of the calamity published in the newspapers induced many benevolent individuals to withhold their contributions.

The intelligence since received, and now corroborated by His Excellency the Persian Minister, but too sadly establishes the truth of the original reports. Telegrams have been received from His Excellency, Mr. Alison, British Minister at the Persian capital, and Colonel Lewis Pelly, Her Majesty's Resident at Bushire, confirmatory of the sad intelligence which has from time to time reached this country; and Major General Goldsmid, C.B. (Special Commissioner for settling the Boundary Question between Persia and Affghanistan), in an official dispatch to the India Office, states the fearful distress of which he was himself an eye-witness.

The nett amount collected by this Board has been transmitted to Mr. Alison.

The famine, and its concomitant evils are still increasing, and the misery is widespread.

Sir Moses Montefiore is deeply anxious that there should be no delay in forwarding further remittances for the relief of the sufferers, and he has kindly undertaken the transmission of subscriptions to Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran. It is hoped that this Appeal will meet with the liberal response which its gravity and urgency demand.

Subscriptions will be received by J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Vice-President, 4, Great Stanhope-street, May Fair, W.; by M. Van Praagh, Esq., Treasurer, 119, Oxford-street, W.; and by

LEWIS EMANUEL, Solicitor and Sec.

A LIST of SUBSCRIPTIONS will be PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK.

36, Finsbury Circus E.C., October 1871.

LONDON INSTITUTION,
Finsbury-circus.

EDUCATIONAL LECTURES. 1871-2.

First course—Eight Lectures on ELEMENTARY PHYSIOLOGY, by Professor HUXLEY, L.L.D., F.R.S. Mondays, at four. Oct. 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 1871. Fee: Seven Shillings and Sixpence.

Second Course—Eight Lectures on ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY, by Professor ODLING, M.B., F.R.S. Mondays, at four, Jan. 15, 22, 29; Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26; March 4, 1872. Fee: Seven Shillings and Sixpence.

Third Course—Six Lectures on ELEMENTARY MUSIC by Professor ELLA, Director of the Musical Union. Mondays, at four March 11, 18, 26; April 8, 15, 22, 1872. Fee Five Shillings.

Fourth Course—Six Lectures on ELEMENTARY BOTANY, with special reference to the classification of Plants, by Professor BENTLEY, F.L.S., Honorary Fellow of King's College, London. Mondays, at four. April 29; May 6, 13, 27; June 3, 10, 1872. Fee: Five Shillings.

The attention of managers of schools and heads of families is directed to these lectures, which are intended to promote the scientific education of young people of both sexes Each course will be followed by an examination for prizes and certificates, open to all students under 18 years of age. The number of tickets to be issued is limited, and those who are desirous of attending any of the courses should apply without delay to the Principal Librarian, London Institution, Finsbury-circus.—By order,

THOMAS PIPER, Honorary Secretary.

L. ADOLPHUS
TAILOR,
HABIT MAKER,
CLOTHIER,
OUTFITTER.
L. ADOLPHUS,
74, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

GERMAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

A circular letter has been sent to the Jewish congregations of Germany as an appendix to the appeal already issued.

A statistical statement of the sums hitherto contributed by the congregations towards the Itinerant Mendicancy Institution will be submitted, and the large amount collected will have to be applied in a different manner than heretofore. It would facilitate matters if each congregation would communicate to the financial council for the relief of foreigners, the amount of annual contributions to the fund.

The objects of the Congregational Union, subject to modification of the Constituent Meeting, are:

1. To represent the interests of Jews and Judaism at the various governments, and to watch over the due carrying out of state regulations in Germany.
2. Interchange of administrative experience.
3. Organization of relief of the poor by discriminating benevolence in respect to foreign poor.
4. Providing suitable arrangements for pensioning congregational officers.
5. The furtherance of the objects of the Universal Israelitish Alliance.

Then follows a list of 75 congregations which had entered the Union up to the end of August; and a wish is expressed that congregations which have not yet joined the movement will do so, in order to be represented at the Council.

BIRMINGHAM.

After the erection of the new synagogue at Singers' Hill, Birmingham, the old place of worship in Severn Street was purchased by the Athol Lodge of Freemasons, and by it converted into a place of meeting for the members of that section of the order. Recently, certain alterations and additions have been made to the building, and, in sinking the foundations for a new banqueting hall, the memorial stone of the old synagogue was discovered. Fitted to this stone was a brass plate, bearing the following inscription in Hebrew: "This plate was placed here by the hands of the most respected Mordecai, the son of Solomon, in this town, on the 8th day of Sivan, in the year 5569 A.M., and the five principal men who were occupied in raising this building were David, the son of Solomon, president; Judah, the son of Coleman, treasurer; Solomon, the son of Mordecai; Jacob, the son of Samuel; and Moses, the son of Lyon.—A.M. 5569."

The date of the ceremony was thus 1809, 62 years ago. At that time the Jews were a very small body in Birmingham; now they number over 5,000. A second brass plate, bearing date 5,609—40 years later—was also found during the alterations.

At a meeting of the Athol Lodge, held on the 4th instant, Brother Michael Davis, W.M., presiding, it was resolved to present the memorial plate to the Hebrew congregation, by whom it will no doubt be carefully preserved as an interesting historical relic.

The Straggling Orpheans Club.—This Club, we believe, was constituted by Mr. F. Hyman for the purpose of affording young men of our community a rational, improving, and unexceptionally moral entertainment for their spare hours. Gratuitous entertainments of musical and dramatic performances are given by the Club. One of its objects has been steadily kept in view: the employment of the honorary services of the Club in aid of Jewish institutions. In one instance a sum of £35 was handed to a charity. The choir of the Club recently sang during service at Broad Street Synagogue, whose president, as a mark of appreciation, offered to give a breakfast to the Club; this honour was gratefully declined. But at the request of the Club, a sum equivalent to the cost of the breakfast was handed to a poor, but deserving man. The idea of the Club is excellent. Any movement tending to provide rational amusement for young men, and to draw them from the fatal attractions of casino, the gaming-table, and the sensational music hall, deserves encouragement. We do not want to make saints or hypocrites of our *jeunesse dorée*—we only want to make them good, happy and manly men.

St. Thomas.—The *Sanct Thomæ Tidende* contains a long account of a Barmitzvah-ceremony performed in the Synagogue of the Island; and contains a report of the minister's address on the occasion. The journal notices a marked improvement in the choral portion of the service.

Bordeaux.—A touching incident occurred at the Synagogue at Bordeaux on the Day of Atonement. As the reader was about to recite a prayer in memory of the valiant soldiers who had fallen in battle, the principal entrance of the Synagogue was opened and a deputation of the various corps of the National Guard entered and placed itself in two rows in the nave, joining with great attention in this special homage rendered by Judaism to the country's defenders. This solemn act, Jewish and National at one and the same time, produced a deep impression on all present. —*U.I.*

A Princely Wedding Fee.—At the recent marriage of Chevalier Von Springer (son of Herr Von Springer, a banker) with Mademoiselle Königswarter, the celebrated and venerable Dr. Sulzer, of Vienna, by special request, performed the nuptial ceremony, which, by the desire of the bridegroom's father, was carried out according to the ancient rites of our community. The wedding took place at Ischl. It may be mentioned that Dr. Sulzer had performed many years earlier the marriage ceremony of the bride's father. As a wedding fee, Herr Von Springer, presented Mr. Sulzer with the purchase money of a villa in the neighbourhood of Vienna—rather a generous gift.

TO THE ספרדים COMMUNITY.

PROSPECTUS of a new and carefully Revised POCKET EDITION of the DAILY, SABBATH, and OCCASIONAL PRAYERS; likewise the liturgy for the Jewish Holidays; service for Fast Days, &c.

סדר תפלות מכל השנה׳ ראש השנה׳ יום
כפור׳ פסח׳ שבועות׳ סכות׳ ותענית׳
כמנהג ספרדים ק״ק׃

IN HEBREW AND ENGLISH,

As used in all synagogues of the Sephardim Community in England and the Colonies.

ANN ABRAHAMS and SON, Hebrew Printers, Booksellers and Publishers, 35, St. Mary Axe, City, respectfully call the attention of their brethren of the SEPHARDIM Communion to the above edition of the Prayer Books, which they propose issuing in a cheap and portable form. Each volume will be complete in itself, and will be published in weekly parts at 6d. each, containing 24 pages; Hebrew and English, or in separate volumes at 7s. 6d. (delivered free in any part of the metropolis), should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained in anticipation of the undertaking.

The above works will be found superior to any of the kind hitherto published; the ritual being arranged in regular order, so as to obviate the necessity of referring to back pages, thus distracting the attention of the worshipper. The whole will be printed from new type, and on best wove paper, and will be complete and uniform in their arrangement.

The publishers beg to remind intending subscribers that the work will be forwarded as expeditiously as possible, reliance being had on the support and encouragement they desire to gain for their arduous task. They trust that the service they wish to render to the Sephardim community will be duly appreciated according to its merits, and that they may count upon the subscriptions, not only of the metropolitan congregations, but of those also of friends in the colonies, provinces, and elsewhere. No pains will be spared to make this edition superior to any that has yet appeared in print.

Considering the useful and beneficial influence of a work of this important character, it is to be hoped that the more wealthy in the community will come forward in furtherance of the object proposed, and enable the publishers to carry out their intention, and submit for public approval a boon so much desired.

The entire works will be issued subject to the careful supervision of an eminent litterateur, who will revise the English rendering, and render them worthy of communal support. Useful directions will be appended where necessary, so as to enhance the value of this new production of the press.

Subscribers' names will be thankfully received by the publishers, as above; specimens of the work being now ready, and obtainable on application, or sent post free. The numerous prayer books of the German and Polish ritual undertaken and completed by the publishers, is sufficient guarantee for their fulfilling all the pledges made in the present prospectus.

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תפלה מכל השנה, Daily Prayers.—A new and revised Hebrew and English Edition, compiled from Henry's Daily and Sabbath Prayer Books, which supersedes any Tephila yet published, the שמונה עש״ה following each order of service. The only edition of the kind ever published. It also contains the whole of the Marriage Ceremony, Prayers for Circumcision, Redemption of the First born son, sections of the Pentateuch, and an entire new translation of the דינים (laws relating to the ritual). Price complete, cloth, 5s.; leather, 6s.; embossed leather, gilt edges, 7s. also an abridged edition, 4s., 5s., 6s.

מחזורים, Festival Prayers.—A new revised edition. Embossed leather, gilt edges, 35s. a set. Usual price, 42s.

חומש, הפטרות, וחמש מגילות, Pentateuch, Hebrew and English, with the whole of the service for the Sabbath throughout the year, with an entire new translation by an eminent Hebraist; accompanied with critical, grammatical, and exegetical notes and elucidations of numerous difficult passages; together with the five Megilloth in Hebrew and English, which no other English edition contains. Price, 5 vols., without prayers, 20s.; with prayers, 25s.

Hagadah, Hebrew and English, Illustrated Edition. Cloth, 1s. 6d.; without plates, 1s.

Interlineary Prayers, Primers, Creed Books, &c., for school and family use. All the above works in elegant bindings for Barmitzvah, birthday, and wedding presents; tephillin, Mezuzoth, Sitzits, Arbang Kanfoth, Woollen and Silken Talysim, at exceedingly low prices.

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LOW AT THY FEET. New Sacred Song. Words by REA Music by Miss M. LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. Bliss), 3s.; free by post for 18 stamps.

HENRY SMART'S New Duettino, THE TWILIGHT HOUR HAS COME, for soprano and contralto, 4s.; free by post for 24 stamps. Also, by the same composer, Hark! The Goat Bell Ringing, 4s.; post free for 24 stamps.

CASTLES OF SAND. Song. Words by W. S. PASSMORE. Music by J. L. HATTON, 3s.; free by post for 18 stamps.

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TIRED. Sacred Song. Poetry by Miss BURNSIDE. Music by Miss M. LINDSAY (Mrs. J. W. Bliss). No. 1 in D flat; No. 2 in D. Each post free for 24 stamps. "A smooth and graceful melody of the simplest type, and likely to become very popular." —Vide Edinburgh Courant.

London: Published only by Robert Cocks & Co., New Burlington Street. May be had everywhere.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE BOOK of PROVERBS, with Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By A. ELZAS, Head master of the Leeds Hebrew Schools. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

London: Trübner and Co., Paternoster-row.

Sole Agents: L. Cohen, Hebrew Bookseller, Chichester-place, Harrow-road, W. Birmingham: H. Phillips, 12, Gough-street. Liverpool: A. Cohen, 77, Great Newton-street.

Please note the Address.—34, ALFRED STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE, and 7, Duke-street, Aldgate.

PREVIOUS to purchasing any kind of Prayer Books persons are requested to compare VALLENTINE'S EDITIONS with any others extant.

P. VALLENTINE, Publisher, Bookbinder Printer and Bookseller, has on sale all kinds of Jewish Publications, and every requisite for school, synagogue, and private use.

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PENTATEUCH—Revised Edition, with the whole of the Prayers for Sabbath commencing Friday afternoon and ending with Saturday afternoon; also the time for commencement of Sabbath, Sedrahs and Haftorahs for next 20 years. Price 26s., unbound.

Important to Congregations and others.—Several ספרי תורה with silver bells and other appurtenances, mantles, &c., complete for use, מגלות and שופרות ON SALE, CHEAP warranted correct.

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A Young Lady, aged 22, requires an ENGAGEMENT as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. She is competent to teach English, Music and French.—Address L. M., General Post Office, St. Martin's Le-grand.

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A Well Educated youth, nearly 17, is desirous of entering a mercantile firm as JUNIOR CLERK or ASSISTANT. Has a knowledge of French and German. Board and lodging preferred on the premises. Apply to S. Scott, 39, Frederick-street, Newhall Hill, Birmingham.

A well educated youth of 16 is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION in some mercantile house or pawnbroker s. Indoor preferred. A small premium not objected to.—Apply to I. Block, Golden Ball Street, Norwich.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We wish it to be understood that we do not necessarily identify ourselves with the opinion of our correspondents.

[All letters intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith; and they must arrive at this office, 43, Finsbury-square, not later than 10 o'clock on the Wednesday morning preceding the publication of the number in which it is desired that they should appear. All communications intended for publication should be written on one side only of each sheet.

THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES AND "NEMO."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—It is doubtful to me whether the able historian of the Board of Deputies, who put the well-known signature of "Nemo" to his pithy account of the Board, will think it worth his while to reply to the letter of "A Constituent," in your impression of the 13th inst. The statements put forward in that letter, not being of a character to impugn the broad position which was taken up by your invaluable correspondent, he may probably abstain from replying to them; and yet there is a public which is apt to conclude what is unanswered to be unanswerable.

You will, therefore, perhaps permit me to point out that "A Constituent of the Board" has occupied two columns of your valuable space mainly in confusing the question of the use of the Board of Deputies. "Nemo" said that the Board had done nothing of what it now assumes the exclusive right to do. The answer made is that it was "Nemo's" fault. He ought to have revised its constitution at the last election. Instead of arguing in your columns, he should have given a silent vote in a vestry-room. Having no confidence in the Board, in the system on which it is elected or the corporate spirit which animates it, he should have done his best to put more power into its hands; and when it has not distinguished itself in its Province, he should have assigned to it the undivided Empire of the Universe! "Nemo" is a Cromwell according to the "Constituent," and this Cromwell is invited to extend the Prerogative.

According to the "Constituent of the Board," the congregations should reform it. Perhaps it is safer for the Board that they take no such action. Elected by a minority of the Jews of this Empire, privilege and intolerance presiding at its birth, it is not surprising that the Board is unpopular. Nor do the public accounts of its deliberations—albeit done as tenderly as may be—add to the respect with which it is regarded.

Your correspondent's second answer consists in a string of names headed by that of the revered President, who belongs to the Jews and to the world, not to the Board of Deputies alone; so that we have a right to be indignant if so great a name is trifled with, by being thus ruthlessly trotted out on every petty occasion. As at a corrupt election many "dead men" are brought to the poll, so the rusty brasses of those long departed are furbished up by your correspondent, and the roll is eked out by men who once were members of the Board and refused re-election.

It is a striking example of the feebleness of the Board, as a collective body, that it has done so little in spite of its containing within it at various times the respectable and distinguished men whom your correspondent has been enabled to enumerate.

However, it did something. It paid its solicitor, Mr. Pearce, in one bill, £1,000 for Parliamentary agitation. The imbecility of the Board has often been charitably assigned to its want of means; and this lends importance to so unusual a disbursement. If it can spend money on occasions, why has it let so many occasions go by? Although the Emancipation of the Jews was chiefly brought about by the efforts of individuals, and the City was won without the aid of the Board before the House of Commons was thrown open, it is creditable to any body of men to have been connected with so great a work. In that time, or in that instance, perhaps, the Board was not merely the fly on the yoke who says that the ox and he have ploughed the field.

At the present time, I observe that your correspondent takes much credit to the Board for recent action in the Workshop Act; and that a Society of Tailors has, through the facile medium of an address, thanked the Board for what the Board says the Board has done. Even associated tailors, however, are not more than men, nor less ready to mistake claims for achievements.

The facts appear to be—for the Board has never hidden the skilful documents composed for it—that the Board memorialized the Government. The Government affably allowed itself to be memorialized, and nothing was passed in consequence. A Committee of the House of Commons, which sat in that year, appears to have politely dealt with the case presented, and to have reluctantly refused to recommend what the Board asked for.

"When all this had been done by the Board," as your correspondent remarks with emphasis; and done in vain; a member of Parliament whose position in the House was peculiarly strong was appealed to—certainly not by the Board, or we should have seen the appeal printed in full in the Board's report. The result is that the Bill of Sir David Salomons has become law; but it is at least not the general impression that Sir David Salomons is the representative of the Board. The body which failed was the Board, which appealed to the Government; the person who succeeded was the member for Greenwich. Neither in the United Synagogue, nor in the House of Commons, has this public man identified himself with the Board of Deputies—though considerable exertion seems to have been made in order to be identified with his success.

The "Constituent of the Board" is clearly well-informed on such points as these. He is ingenious, too; for it required ingenuity to allude so delicately to "other associations" and to deprecate "letters in the press and sermons from the pulpit in their support." According to him, there is one institution alone in support of which letters may be inserted in the press and sermons preached from the pulpit; that institution is the Board of Deputies. With the acts of that body he is clearly conversant, of its members he speaks with familiarity; he is evidently skilled in controversial literature. All these qualities and advantages have produced no more convincing a letter than that which appeared in your recent issue.

Is this, then, all that can be said for so ancient an institution? Are then the only tactics that can be hopefully tried, the tactics of making irrelevant attacks on other people and things, as if to divert attention from something which will not bear examination?—Yours obediently,

Gazebo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.

Sir,—It is not my intention to take any part in the feud between "A Constituent of the Board" and "Nemo," since he is quite able to take care of himself. Nor do I wish to say anything in disparagement of the Board of Deputies, so highly extolled by yourself and your correspondent; for although I cannot concur in your glorification of this body, yet I cheerfully admit that it has rendered good service in the past, and may, if it will only widen the narrow creed hitherto held by it and abandon some of its antiquated traditions, render still more valuable services to the community in the future. But I write in order to correct some statements incidentally made by your correspondent, which once more brings to the fore erroneous views on the Anglo-Jewish Association, which I fondly hoped had been disposed of in former letters.

Your correspondent, in the concluding part of his communication, deplores "that rival institutions, whether religious or civil, should be established." Among the rival institutions, the establishment of which your correspondent so pathetically laments, he clearly classifies, as may be easily read between the lines, "the Anglo-Jewish Association." But to which existing communal institution is it a rival? To the Board of Deputies—will "A Constituent of the Board" naturally reply? He is mistaken, will be my rejoinder. The Anglo-Jewish Association, as has been conclusively shown in communications lately published in your columns, occupies ground only a very small portion of which the Board has on some occasions—and that, too, only incidentally and unconstitutionally—covered. The most important portion of this ground, and by far the largest, the Board, I unhesitatingly maintain, has never trodden; and, what is more, from the very nature of its constitution, however much its basis may be enlarged, can never tread. To make this clear, just examine the abstract of the Report of the Alliance, most of whose objects the Anglo-Jewish Association has espoused, published by you last week, and see how many transactions are mentioned in it with which the Board would or could have associated itself.

Would the Board have undertaken "the duty of looking after the schools at Constantinople and voted supplies to the schools at Volo and Schumla?" Would the Board have troubled itself about the progress of the school at Adrianople, as described in your abstract? Would the Board have taken care of the hundreds of perishing orphans in Western Russia after the famine which had so terribly desolated the Jewish population? And even if the Board had been willing to do so, and collected the necessary funds, would it have had the machinery for superintending their education? Would the Board have established an agricultural school in the Holy Land, superintended it, and found the means for its support for the purpose of forming new branches of subsistence for the pauperised Jewish population in Palestine? Would or could the Board have established a training school, as the Alliance has done, in order to educate teachers for the Jewish schools in the East, which have wants quite peculiar? Would the Board have undertaken the carrying out of the grand scheme for facilitating and superintending the emigration of hundreds of perishing Polish coreligionists to America? Yet in these and several other kindred schemes of the highest importance to our unfortunate brethren in barbarous and semi-civilised countries, the Alliance is engaged; and is the Anglo-Jewish Association to be condemned because it wishes also to see the great, benevolent, religious and prosperous Anglo-Jewish community properly represented in this movement?

How can the opponents of this Association answer it to their people, their consciences, and the God of Israel, that they seek to isolate our community from the main body of Israel, to refrigerate our zeal, to damp our spirits, and to turn away the hearts of our adherents from the great and glorious work in which we wish to assist our continental brethren? Is the silvery line which separates our island from the continent also to sever the Anglo-Jewish Community from the bulk of our race? Think—ye opponents of our Association—of the awful responsibility you incur before God and man; in what unfavourable light you thereby place our community and how you lower it before the world. Think of the indignation felt by all Israel in times of yore, when, as described in the Book of Joshua, it was supposed that a section of the people settled beyond the silvery strip of water called the Jordan, wished to separate itself from the community. Think of all this, and cease from your attacks upon us!

It is not we who wish to form rival institutions "in a small community like ours, in which combination and co-operation are so much needed." It is precisely the reverse what we are doing. We wish to knit more closely together the scattered members of the house of Israel. We wish to fill up a gap now unfortunately staring in the face of every friend of Israel and saddening his heart, by bringing in the Anglo-Jewish community and calling upon it to occupy the post due to its dignified and influential position, to its intelligence, benevolence, powerful Jewish feeling, and last, not least, its wealth. We are occupying a field which has been hitherto vacant. If Jewish hearts beat in your bosoms; if you love your God and your people; if you feel for the miseries and degradation of our race in the immediate past, as well as for the greatness and glory awaiting it in the future; you will, if you cannot at a moment's notice divest yourselves of preconceived opinions, at least suspend your judgment for awhile, and allow Time to decide.

Let me repeat. The Anglo-Jewish Association never intended to be, and never can be, a rival to the Board of Deputies, as little as the Alliance in Paris is a rival to the French Central Consistory. Each body has its own distinct field. No doubt there is a very small portion of ground which is common to both. But are we for this reason to be called a rival to the Board? It is absurd to call societies rivals, because, forsooth, among the several objects which each body proposes to itself there may also be incidentally one or two which are kindred. The criterion for rivalry in societies is to see whether they are identical in the *main* objects, and whether the circumstances under which and the means by which they operate are alike. Any agreement in minor points can and does not constitute rivalry.

My conclusion, therefore, is that those gentlemen who have so warmly recommended the Association from the pulpit and in the press, far from meriting the censure which your correspondent pronounces, have deserved well of the Jewish community and have rendered it an eminent service.

Yours obediently, A. Benisch.

⁂ Owing to an extreme pressure of matter, we are compelled to defer many highly interesting articles and communications till next week.

Dover.—Mr. George Jessel, Q.C., M.P., addressed his constituents at Dover on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst.

Jews' Free School.—On Monday last, Professor Huxley and Mr. Currie, members of the London School Board, visited the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane.

Jews' Hospital.—We understand that a special meeting of the committee of the Jews' Hospital, is to be held on the 28th instant, when a deputation from the Board of Guardians will attend, by previous arrangement.

Judith Convalescent Home.—We stated last week that Baroness de Rothschild gave a dinner to the inmates of the Judith Convalescent Home. The treat was given by the Baroness *Mayer* de Rothschild. The Home has during the summer been the means, under Providence, of restoring great numbers of our poor to health. The committee have been obliged to increase the accommodation by providing three additional beds for female applicants (who are more numerous than males). Want of room still obliges the honorary medical officer, Dr. Asher, to postpone many deserving applications.

Famine in Persia.—A telegram just received from the English Minister at Teheran fully confirms the distressing accounts hitherto published with regard to the Persian famine. A meeting on the subject has been called at the Mansion House, on the 25th inst., and in the meantime a general committee is endeavouring to organise assistance for the sufferers.

Liverpool.—At a general meeting of the members of the Liverpool New Hebrew Congregation, held on Sunday last, the following were elected members of the Executive for the ensuing year: Mr. Louis Davis, President: Mr. S. Schönstadt, Treasurer; Committee, Messrs. P. Barnett, E. M. Davis, H. Gabriel, S. Hayman, L. Foinquinos, B. Levy, E. Moss, J. Saqui, A. Siemmis.

Newcastle-on-Tyne (New.)—A general meeting of the members of the Newcastle-on-Tyne New Hebrew Congregation, was held on the 15th inst., when Mr. I. De Hart, was elected president, and Mr. H. Goldberg, treasurer, for the ensuing year.

Nottingham.—At a meeting of the Church Congress held at Nottingham recently, the Bishop of Lincoln in the chair, the Rev. M. Fremantle indulged in a tirade against the Jews, and talked the usual stereo typed conversion "patter." He had the effrontery to say that Jews were "the enemies of God's word, trampling under foot the precious name;" "and that 2,000 of the 30,000 Jews of London had been baptized!" Is not this very shocking? Is it possible that a man of sense and education like the Bishop of Lincoln could have sat still and heard this monstrous statement without indignant repudiation? This Fremantle also dared to say there were 100 clergymen of the Church of England who were Jews by birth. The statements he made to his audience, if correctly reported, require one thing at his hands; an explanation of and an apology for the circumstances which led him into presenting these remarkable allegations. We do not know if Mr. Fremantle be one of the heavily salaried secretaries, missionaries or other officials in the conversionist work; but, if *not*, we recommend him to read Mr. Elliot's *exposé* of the soul-snatching humbug in his recent work on Mysore.

[Advertisement.]—Among the numerous מנינים held during the late festivals not the least unworthy of mentioning is that which was held under the auspices of the worthy sons of the late lamented Mrs. Wallach, of Herbert-street, Hackney Road, where Mr. S. Stern, of Nichol's-square, officiated as Chazan, assisted by Mr. A. Goldsmit, of Beaumont-street, Mile End Road, both gentlemen performing their duties with zeal, to the great satisfaction of the congregation. Mr. Drucker, of York-street, Hackney-road, presented, as a mark of his appreciation of the well conducted service at this place of worship, to the community, a magnificent beautifully chased pointer (יד). Messrs. Wallach conferred the honour of חתן תורה on Mr. Heilbron, of Great Cambridge-street, and that of חתן בראשית on Mr. Stern. The former entertained the congregation to a suitable repast on שמחת תורה.

Metropolitan Free Hospital, City.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending Oct. 14th was—medical, 1021; surgical 588; total 1,609; of which 622 were new cases and 384 were Jews.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

On the 12th inst., at the sitting of the Social Science Congress at Leeds, Mr. W. B. Dalby, F.R.C.S. (aural surgeon to St. George's Hospital), read a paper on "The Education of the Deaf and Dumb by means of lip-reading and Articulation." The paper comprised a detailed account of the so-called German system, and discussed its advantages and disadvantages as compared with the one almost universally employed in England—namely, talking by the finger alphabet (dactyology) and manual signs. Although the lip-reading system was chiefly in use in Belgium, Holland, Germany and Austria, it was still in its infancy in England; and it was urged that it should now be fairly tried, and its merits fully investigated; so that, after a decision had been arrived at by those best able to judge, it might either be brought into general use or be altogether discarded. It was pointed out that this result once achieved the further instruction of the deaf might be carried on indefinitely. The education of a child commences at the age of seven, and eight years are required before general conversation can be read from the lips of those who speak with no more than ordinary clearness and precision. The time occupied is considerably more than for the ordinary English system; but this disadvantage was one to which only small weight should be attached, when it was considered that the pupil was enabled to understand and speak the language of the many, while a deaf-mute who is dependent upon manual signs possesses only the language of other mutes, and of the comparatively few persons who have acquired the art of conversing with them. It appears to be quite impossible to combine the two systems, for a deaf child who can make himself understood by his fingers will not have perseverance to acquire the art of speaking in the ordinary way. Nearly twice as many teachers are required by the new system; but great experience is only needed from those who undertake the commencement of the instruction.

Mr. Van Praagh, who has lately introduced the lip-reading system into England, and who is conducting a school upon this principle at 164, Euston-road, made a few observations in support of the paper, and invited visitors to see the working of his class. He then introduced to the meeting Mr. Polano, of Leyden, a deaf gentleman, who had been educated in the manner described, and who was ready to converse with any one who spoke the languages which he had learnt. Mr. Polano's native language was Dutch, but he also spoke German and French.

Upon this, Mr. Huth, of Huddersfield, came forward and addressed Mr. Polano in German, and carried on a conversation with him for some minutes, Mr. Polano taking his share in it easily and correctly. To put Mr. Polano's deafness to proof, Mr. Huth sometimes spoke inaudibly, moving his lips, but producing no sound, and when he did this Mr. Polano understood him equally well. The test was a severe one, inasmuch as the two gentlemen had never met before, and Mr. Huth wears a rather full moustache, an appendage which would at first be thought likely to conceal the details of speech movement. Mr. Polano belongs to the class of the absolutely deaf, and these never acquire the same euphony of speaking as the many so-called deaf who have still some small perception of sound. His German was quite intelligible, and much that he said was readily understood by even distant persons among the audience.

Sir Willoughby Jones made some observations in support of the system, and Mr. Brudenell Carter gave account of a visit paid to Mr. Van Praagh's school. He said that he found there children none of whom had been more than three years under instruction, but who spoke intelligibly, though harshly, who wrote down sums correctly from his dictation, who fetched articles for which they were asked, and who gave unmistakable proof of understanding all he said to them.

Sir John Pakington expressed his interest in the extraordinary exhibition they had witnessed, which seemed to hold out hope of an effectual remedy for a most distressing infirmity, and Colonel Ratcliff, chairman of the institution of the Deaf and Dumb at Birmingham, expressed his desire to further a fair trial of a system which had produced such results.

The Costa Rica Government Loan.—Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt invite subscriptions for a second issue of the Costa Rica Government Six per Cent. Loan, amounting to £500,000. The price of issue is 74 per cent., the bonds are redeemable at par by an accumulative sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum. The loan is secured on the general property and revenues of the Republic as well as by the special hypothecation of the free customs' dues. The prospectus states that the public works for which the former loan was issued have progressed with great rapidity, and the second issue is required for the construction of the railway now in progress to the Atlantic Ocean.

Notices to Correspondents.—Mr. Abrahams (Ramsgate) is thanked, but his article is not suited to our columns: it should be sent to the Hon. Sec. of the "Association for Diffusion of Religious Knowledge." The Rev. Mr. Rapaport is thanked: we regret we cannot insert Barmitzvah addresses except under special circumstances. Mr. B. I. Kyezor is thanked; but the subject is not adapted to our columns. Mr. Hobinstock is too severe in his strictures; the publication of his letter would give rise to discord, and not effect any good purpose. חם—The question, as our correspondent words it, should be addressed to the Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations or to the Ecclesiastical Chief of the Sephardim Congregation: either will, no doubt give a satisfactory reply. Mr. J. Z. B. Barnett next week. "Mary," Paraphrase of Psalm 104, accepted. Dr. I. L. Levison, the article shall appear. D.—Crowded out. Mr. Rudelsheim, the communication can only appear as an advertisement. Mr. S. M. Foote, "A Resident of St. John's Wood," S. E. Harron, will appear. "Moderator," received.

Books Received.—"The History of Israel," by Heinrich Ewald, Vols. I., II., IV., V., (Longmans and Co.) "Views of the Deity," by James Samuelson, (Williams and Norgate). "Synonyms of the Old Testament," by the Rev. R. B. Girdlestone, M.A., (Longmans and Co.)

Received, from G. B. S., 2s. 6d., on behalf of blind man with nine children.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.

In our last, we inserted a very brief report, which reached us by telegraph, of the proceedings at the laying of the foundation stone of a new synagogue in course of erection at West Hartlepool. We are now enabled to place before our readers a full report of the entire proceedings.

We may here add that the new building will be a decided acquisition to the town, in an architectural point of view. The building will be of a handsome, though not of an extensive character. The total cost is estimated at a little over £1,000, towards which amount encouraging subscriptions have been received. The building committee, with Mr. A. Lotinga as secretary, have been very successful in their endeavours to raise the necessary funds. The elevation will be in the Grecian style of architecture, including the entablature, which will rest on columns of great ornamental beauty. The whole design embraces synagogue, school-rooms, committee-rooms, &c. The entire site measures 60 feet by 40 feet. The synagogue, which will contain the Ark, and the usual appurtenances belonging to sacred edifices of this character, will measure 33 feet by 28 feet, whilst the school room, which will be situated on the east side of the synagogue, will be of the following dimensions :—Length, 28 feet ; breadth, 15 feet ; and height, 14 feet, the rooms already referred to being above the school-room. In addition to this, there will be a yard area, measuring 60 feet by 9 feet, which, therefore, owing to the peculiarity of the site, will be exceedingly oblong. The principal entrance will be from Whitby-street on the west, access being had by a handsome flight of steps, about three feet above the street ; but there will be other entrances at the side. The sittings in the body of the synagogue will be arranged in the customary fashion. The architect is Mr. William Harrison, of West Hartlepool. The design of the intended building was originally sketched by Mr. Israel Abrahams, of Hartlepool, and adapted by the architect.

Shortly before one o'clock in the afternoon, Professor Isaacs, who had been met at Stockton by Mr. H. Harris, the senior warden, arrived on the ground, in his official robes. Taking up his position on a raised platform near the stone, he was immediately surrounded by the clergy of the neighbouring towns, and many of the prominent members of the congregations. These included the Rev. Mr. Levi and the Rev. Mr. Friedlander, of Sunderland ; the Rev. S. H. Harris and the Rev. E. Cohen, of Newcastle ; the Rev. M. Cohen, of West Hartlepool ; Mr. A. Harris, President of the congregation ; Mr. W. Aronsberg, of Manchester ; Mr. L. Coufman, President of Middlesborough congregation ; Mr. Aaronson and Mr. Fryder, of Sunderland ; Mr. C. Lotinga ; also Mr. A. Lotinga, Secretary ; Mr. G. L. Abrahams, Treasurer ; and Mr. Turkheim, Schoolmaster of West Hartlepool. A gallery, put up on the opposite side of the stone, was exclusively appropriated to ladies.

Psalm 65 having been chanted by the Rev. M. Cohen, the resident pastor,

Mr. A. Harris, senior warden of the congregation, presented to Prof. Isaacs a handsome silver trowel, with ivory handle, which bore a suitable inscription.

The Reverend Gentleman expressed his thanks for the present and for having been invited to lay the stone.

Professor Isaacs then proceeded to deposit the foundation-stone in its place, a cavity having been made for a sealed bottle, in which were placed a brief account of the building, with a list of the officers, a copy of the *Jewish Chronicle*, and copies of the local papers, &c., besides several coins. The stone having been adjusted, the reverend professor declared the same to be truly and firmly laid.

Professor Isaacs then addressed the assemblage. He congratulated them on the commencement of that great undertaking. He was personally delighted to think that they had combined with their new synagogue a place wherein their children might be early indoctrinated in the saving principles of their heaven-born faith. They read in Holy Writ of the delight which was always experienced by God's people upon every occasion of the erection of a house of prayer, as in the erection of Solomon's Temple and also of the second Temple. They had the first mention of a house of God in the 28th chapter of the first book of the Mosaic Law, which contained an account of the patriarch Jacob ; how he slept on the ground, and rose in the morning, declaring it to be "none other than the House of God and the portal of heaven." In his having poured oil on the stone whereon he slept, they had an emblem alike of the durable and abiding character of religion, and also of its soothing and sanctifying influences ; for they often heard of the "oil of gladness" and of "the oil of instruction." The prophet Haggai spoke of dedicating the stones of the temple to God ; and they must remember that their new synagogue was for His glory. If they built it for mere fame—of them might it be said, as in Hosea—"Israel hath forgotten his Maker, and buildeth temples." Reared in the name of God, they would find that that name was a tower of strength, wherein the righteous might find refuge. From Ezra iv. 1, they gathered that the enemies of God's people, the Samaritans, offered to build with them, but the princes of Judah replied. "Ye have nothing to do with us to build a house unto our God." Their chief care must be to build in His name alone. But, by this means, they must not expect to localise Deity. "Where is the house that ye build unto Me ? and where is the place of My rest ?" It was their privilege to teach the omnipresence of God. But the temple was to be the medium of approach to heaven. The patriarch saw in his vision a ladder stretching from earth to heaven, with angels ascending and descending ; and this was beautifully symbolical of their holy religion. It prepared men for communion with angelic beings ; and the angels represented their united fervent petitions. They found it recorded in Job, the oldest book extant, that when God laid the foundation of the earth, and cast the plummet line in the midst of chaos, "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." In like manner it was a source of inexpressible joy to his brethren on that occasion to witness so interesting a ceremony as the laying of a foundation stone for the honour and glory of God's name. This was the first event of the kind that had taken place in that thriving centre of industry—West Hartlepool. But they ought not to forget that they were not far from the city of York, where the Jews of olden time had left a monument of their skill, erudition, and devotedness, many hundreds of martyrs having attested to the truth of Judaism. He would conclude with those impressive words from Isaiah—"Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation: he that believeth shall not make haste." Morally speaking, whenever they built a synagogue, they laid, in the name of God, a precious corner stone in Zion. Thousands of years had elapsed since the Hebrew had stood forward to affirm the Unity of God. The Greeks, who had 30,000 gods in their grand city where Homer sung and Plato and other philosophers taught, erected an altar inscribed "To the unknown God." Again, he who believed should not make haste. None could lay it to the charge of the Israelites that they had been in a hurry. They had been driven before every passing breeze, but for thousands of years had they declared the one great truth that God is our Lord. Let them continue to possess their souls in patience. Hitherto God had shielded them by His own right arm. Often had they been surrounded as lambs, by a horde of wolves ; but had come out unscathed through the wonderful protection of God. Having had their lot cast in this heaven-favoured country, they wished to honour God more than ever. In the new synagogue about to be raised, the broadest principles of love and charity would be expounded. In conclusion, he humbly invoked the blessing of the Grand Architect of Creation upon the work of their hands. "The work of their hands, Oh ! Almighty God, establish Thou it."

At the conclusion of the reverend preacher's address, Psalm 127 was chaunted by the Rev. Mr. Friedlander, reader of Sunderland.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Levy of Sunderland, and the Rev. Mr. Harris of Newcastle on Tyne.

The proceedings were brought to a conclusion by the singing of Psalm 150, by the Rev. E. Cohen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

In the afternoon, upwards of sixty gentlemen dined at the Market Hotel, Mr. A. Harris, senior warden of the West Hartlepool congregation, presiding, and the vice-chair being occupied by Mr. Levi Abrahams.—The toast of the "Queen and Royal Family," given from the chair, having been drunk,

The Rev. S. H. Harris, of Newcastle, proposed, "The Health of Prof. Isaacs," who, said the speaker, was the great champion of the British Jewish clergy, who first initiated sermons in English, and to whom all the Jewish community owed a debt of gratitude. He passed many high encomiums on the character of the Professor, and spoke at length on the importance of education, the neglect of which, he remarked, would make the Jews—who had been been the pioneers of education and civilisation—false to their nationality and to their standard as the chosen people. The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

Professor Isaacs rose to respond amid great applause. In the course of his remarks, he deprecated the idea, so commonly entertained, that religion consisted of a round of ceremonies unmeaningly performed ; and, alluding to the subject of education, touched upon by the gentleman who proposed his health, defined the difference between that and instruction, and bade the company remember that it was the Jews who for thousands of years had done most towards disseminating education among their children. He concluded by warmly congratulating the Jews of West Hartlepool upon the success which had attended their exertions so far in building a synagogue and schools. A number of complimentary toasts were then proposed and duly responded to, including that of "The health of Mr. Aronsberg," President of the Manchester synagogue ; "Newcastle congregation," "West Hartlepool congregation," "The Clergy," "The Chairman," &c.

Upon the invitation of their West Hartlepool friends, the Rev. Prof. Isaacs and Mr. W. Aaronsberg, the senior warden of the Manchester Hebrew Congregation, prolonged their stay until Monday.

On Sabbath last, the Rev. Prof. Isaacs delivered an impressive sermon. He took his text from Isaiah xlii. 8, 9. The reverend preacher dwelt chiefly upon the virtues of humbleness of spirit and love of our fellow creatures, and illustrated by an apt reference to a ship's anchor our dependance on the sheet anchor of Religion.

On Monday morning, the Rev. D. M. Isaacs and Mr. W. Aaronsberg were conducted on their return to Manchester as far as Stockton by the Wardens of the West Hartlepool congregation.

An unfortunate difference having occurred in this congregation, Mr. R. Aronsberg, the senior warden of Manchester, exerted his utmost efforts, in the kindest manner, to restore harmony, and brought all the power of his persuasive reasoning for the furtherance of this desirable object.

Erratum.—In a letter signed "A Constituent of the Board" in the *Jewish Chronicle* of Friday last, for Isaac *Lionel* Goldsmid, read Isaac *Lyon* Goldsmid.

Middlesborough.—At a general meeting of the Middlesbro' Hebrew Congregation held in the Odd Fellows' Hall on Sunday last, Mr. I. Alston was unanimously re-elected President ; Mr. Jacob Wilks, Vice President ; and Mr. A. Nathan, Secretary.

An Evening Beverage.—Caca'oine.—The *Food Journal* says :—"By a new process to which the nibs are subjected, the principal part of the oil is effectually removed; a thin beverage, well adapted for afternoon or evening use, as a substitute for tea, being the result. The flavour of Caco'oine will, in addition, be a great attraction to all."—Each packet or tin is labelled, "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœpathic Chemists, London." Also, akers of Epps's Milky Caca'oine (Caca'oine and Condensed Milk).

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NOTICE.

As the Editorial Department is quite distinct from the Publishing Department, it is requested that all communications in reference to Advertisements, Subscriptions, &c., be addressed to the Publisher, ASHER I. MYERS, Jewish Chronicle Office, 43, Finsbury-square, E.C.

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The "Jewish Chronicle," as a very widely-read and long-established organ, is an excellent medium for advertisements.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Day of Week.	Day of Hebrew Month.	Day of Civil Month.		Portion.	Haphtorah.
Friday	Hesh. 5	Oct. 20	Sabbath com. at 4·30.	נח	
Saturday	6	21	Sabbath term. at 5·39.	Genesis vi. 9 to xii. 1.	Is. liv. 1 to lv. 5.
Sunday	7	22			
Monday	8	23			
Tuesday	9	24			
Wednesd.	10	25			
Thursday	11	26			

Friday next, October 27, Sabbath commences at 4·0.

MEMORABILIA OF MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, October 22.

Excelsior Relief Fund, Committee, at 7, St. Augustine's Road, Camden-square, N.W., at 4 p.m.

Sir Paul Pindar Benevolent Society, Committee, at 13, Devonshire Square, 12 noon.

Tuesday, October 24.

Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home, Committee, at Home, 8 p m.

Wednesday, October 25.

Jews' Hospital, General Committee, at 60, Greek Street, W., at 8 p.m. Conference with Deputation from Board of Guardians.

Thursday, October 26.

Association for Diffusion of Religious Knowledge, General meeting at Vestry Room, Central Synagogue, at 7·30 p.m.

LONDON: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1871—5632.

The Jewish Chronicle

THE COMING SEASON.

There is a period of the year known to newspapers as the "silly" season, or the "gigantic gooseberry" season. It is the period in which Parliament is not sitting, and in which the many questions which crop up in consequence of the sayings and doings of our legislators, and of the revelations of Parliamentary life, do not exact the usual immense proportion of space at the disposal of a journal. Then the "gigantic gooseberry" paragraphs and other uninteresting elements of common-place marvels appear on the journalistic scene. But, after a brief interval, the curtain rises again and discloses St. Stephen's in full debate; and the columns teem with the wordy discussions of statesmen and the wordy discussions of contributors and correspondents evoked by the utterances and emotions of the Senate.

A journal like the *Jewish Chronicle*, however, is fortunate in this respect. The interests and proceedings of the community always present subjects for comment, consideration and report. There is always much to be said and told. The varied character of the ground over which we travel prevents any portion of the field from necessarily lying fallow. And yet there is a season of the year in which *one* object of publication makes a special demand on our columns, sometimes to the exclusion of materials having interest fully as great. We mean the season of our communal meetings.

To this item of intelligence, in the present series of the *Chronicle*, special attention has been paid and special space allowed; efforts being made (we trust not in vain) to secure accurate and independent reports. The matter is not without difficulty.

Our community is essentially a Committee-loving community. All Englishmen are parliamentary by character and instinct. We English Jews are parliamentary *à l'outrance.* We never abandon an opportunity of holding a meeting, of forming a committee, and of making a speech. The committee-room is an *agrément* in which we English Jews indulge, and in which we rejoice and even revel.

The Meeting Season, checked for a time by the arrival of summer, by the country and continental exodus, and by the great festivals, has again arrived. Our committees return to their work with the mists and fogs of expiring Autumn, which herald the storms of coming winter and the storms of coming debate. Already our Memorabilia presents a goodly front, and the great deliberative work of the community has already commenced.

The Committee Meeting Season also includes the season for meetings of another kind—the festivals: the gatherings at which men, after rejoicing in pleasant and appetizing fare spread before them, exhale their satisfaction in flowing speeches, and (occasionally) in flowing charity. It is the fashion (we will not say the cant) of the day to decry these social gatherings for institutional objects. In that depreciation we do not concur. The "Charity Dinner" is a thoroughly English institution, and there is no people on the face of the world more practically charitable than the English. The charity dinner draws men together, apart from clique, almost apart from class; it rubs off the angles of angular men; it discovers surfaces of contact among many-sided men; it teaches the men of the community to know each other better, and the men of other communities to know our community better.

These are amongst the incidental advantages of a charity dinner. Its direct advantage is that the main end for which it is devised and organised is accomplished by it. A donation list is formed under pleasant circumstances, without the difficulty of circular appeals and without the vexation of personal appeals. When men, made happy on cold evenings by generous English soup, and warmed by cheerful foreign wines, are exposed to the genial influences of charity, they unfasten their purses with an alacrity which they would be less likely to evince when they find a printed appeal among their business letters; or when they are interrupted in the whirl of their counting houses or the snug serenity of their homes by—even their dearest friends making a house to house canvass. What even if sometimes a few foolish after-dinner speeches be made, or an evening that might be more intellectually or domestically spent be given up at the shrine of communal duty? What if one's dessert be prejudiced by platitudes, or one's digestion impaired by a nervous apprehension of a speaker saying the wrong thing at the wrong place? These are minor evils. May the revolutionizing spirit of the times preserve our charity dinners, our stewards' lists, and even our after-dinner speeches!

Much of our argument also applies to "Charity balls." We believe that these festivities are usually most successful. They are agreeable in a social and communal sense alike. They offer means of suitable and decorous recreation to the young generation, and they afford opportunities for welcome social intercourse, while at the same time they help a communal cause. A good subscription list is often an excellent result of a dance. The "Charity Ball" is an institution which we hope may be preserved long after the bright young manhood and womanhood of to-day who grace these entertainments shall see their grandchildren fill their places on the floor.

Our tendency to Committee meetings, Board meetings and Council meetings, is a useful tendency; but it can be pushed to too great an extent. We are—and we speak not without experience—liable to two master errors in respect of our mode of managing this part of public business. First: we do not sufficiently prepare our work beforehand, so that a deliberative or executive assembly finds itself forced to act as a constituent assembly—a serious and inconvenient mistake. Secondly, we do not always attend with sufficient care to the formal course of conducting meetings as laid down by wise experience for the guidance of such meetings, and of which the highest committee in the land or in the world—the House of

Commons—is the highest and most complete exemplar. Meetings often suffer greatly from the inaptitude of Chairmen and the inefficiency of Secretaries. What man amongst us who takes part in public affairs cannot recollect instances of meetings at which long debates have ensued without any question being actually "before the board"—at which resolutions have been carried by a rambling process at the upper end of the table—and at which the chairman and secretary have, by their combined efforts, though with the best intentions and the most impartial motives, plunged a meeting into the mists and mazes of "original resolutions," "amendments," and "revised amendments," until neither they nor the voters know for what they are voting or what they have voted. Yet nothing is really easier than the proper procedure of a meeting; and if that procedure, which is determined by fixed rules, were always strictly adhered to, even at the most friendly meetings and by the most amiable committeemen, confusion would be avoided, the transaction of public business facilitated, eventual heart-burnings prevented, and satisfactory consequences evolved.

Again, the course of business ought to be duly arranged beforehand by an Executive. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the system of a "Cabinet" in the English Legislature, which, though foreign to our constitutional theory, is incidental to our constitutional practice. A great leader amongst us, a man whose soundness of judgment is only equalled by his benevolence, once sagely observed that "he approved very much of committees; but they should only be called in when the business is already done." There is great wisdom in this. We too often expect committees to initiate and settle in hurried and numerously attended meetings—meetings attended by pre-occupied weary men—often by men tired by a day's exertions—business that two or at best three men can properly arrange and transact in the quiet of the chamber. If two or three men would calmly give earnest attention to the due preparation of institutional work after the fashion of a Cabinet Council in miniature, public work would be facilitated; but these should be men not of one clique or of one pre-established way of thinking; but men, who, though influenced by similar motives and general concurrence of policy and sympathy of principle, yet bring to bear on the work varied intellects, varied experiences and varied proclivities. Such is the main notion of a "Ministry." Such a mode of procedure has been, we imagine, the secret of the success of the Council of the United Synagogue in its conduct of the business of its first session, a success noticeable from the large amount of real and heavy work accomplished in a brief period and in a body of novel organization. There is scarcely a more lamentable and feeble spectacle at a meeting than that of an Executive split into differences of opinion on any main subject. The conduct of public business would be facilitated if each Executive formed a recognized sub-committee: whereas the incidental combination of energetic members of a committee may become a clique or a faction, pack a meeting, and prejudice freedom of debate and decision.

We also avail ourselves of this opportunity to urge the great advantage that accrues to our public institutions by the public ventilation and moral control afforded to their proceedings by the reporting of their discussions. Of course in such a community as our own, the reporting of meetings of public bodies requires great delicacy, in order that, while accuracy is ensured and independence maintained, a whole community shall not be set by the ears, or its best interests injured by the indiscreet trumpeting forth of indiscreet speakers—persons who in the heat of debate make unintentional revelations or indulge in imprudent expressions. It was cleverly said by a great man, "the reports of speeches can never be too long for the speaker, nor too short for the reader." Now we do not quite concur with this remark, which a the best is an epigram and the happiest epigrams are not always true. For instance, there are many speakers who, wishing many words of theirs unspoken, would lament to see them recorded and registered in print. There are many speeches which, even to the reader, have but one defect—their too early termination. Yet, in every assembly of the land, from the dignified House of Commons in Westminster to the undignified mass meetings on Clerkenwell Green, a reporter must be wise in his generation; and he must neither inflict his readers, nor mutilate or distort the speeches which he reports, nor injure the cause which duty requires him to uphold. The avoidance of these evils was one of the great talents of Dickens when a reporter.

How much more is it true that discretion must be combined with professional accuracy and conscientious independence in setting on record the utterances of the members of a small and *difficult* community like our own? We can, however, confidently appeal to the verdict of our unimpassioned readers—to all who are just, honest, and not carried away by overwhelming admiration of the beauty and utility of *their own* eloquence—as to whether in the fulfilment of this branch of our duty, we have not wisely, faithfully and delicately accomplished our task; never "setting down aught in malice;" never hiding the gist of truth; never wilfully misreporting; never courting, flattering and of course never perverting: but at the same time avoiding to inflict our readers with platitudes and redundancies; and endeavouring with equal care, to justify the confidence reposed in us and the recognised duties of our charge, by exercising judgment and good feeling as to what ought to be, and what ought not to be, reported.

The community will, perhaps, one day appreciate how truly it has to be grateful to the *Jewish Chronicle* for the mode in which it has fulfilled this portion of its functions and discharged the duty of reporting when frankly and confidingly entrusted to it. It has, perhaps, thus contributed not a little, not only to the peace of the community, but to its progress and welfare; to the promotion of the causes which all good men in that community have at heart, and to the reputation of the Anglo-Jewish body itself in the eyes of the world.

If this reporting be entrusted to the hands of inexperienced, or of malicious persons—or of merely mercenary journalists; persons, not having the public interests at heart and not versed in the history of our communal affairs and the characteristics and peculiarities of Jewish society and Jewish individuality—much, very much mischief might result.

Nor is this all. Any person of position and connection in our community having the control of a journal is likely to have personal friends on the committees and boards of all our chief public institutions. From these, reports of meetings could, perhaps, be obtained without the ordinary course of the attendance of a reporter—even without the slightest suspicion or danger of detection. But recourse to such a system of obtaining information would almost amount to espionage; and it would be a sore struggle in the editorial mind before a sense of public duty and private delicacy could thus be sacrificed to the journalistic duty of providing satisfaction for a natural and honourable greed of information. Now, independent reporting is to the advantage of our institutions.

But it is only a Jewish paper that could serve the required purpose. Some inconsiderate persons, or some persons having an insatiable appetite for הקות הגוים, have expressed a notion that a privilege of the kind, if conceded to a Jewish journal, might be extended to non-Jewish journals—to journals not specially devoted to Jewish interests. Nothing can be more absurd or dangerous than this mischievous supposition. So thoroughly peculiar are we Jews in our characteristics, requirements, conditions, and circumstances; so different from other classes of our fellow-countrymen: that we cannot fail to be misapprehended and misunderstood by others than ourselves—men who had not passed the gate which divides Judaism from the world. With the best intentions, mischief would arise. Many of our proceedings would be characterized as absurd, because they would be unvoidably presented in a distorted light, like objects looked at through a defective camera or an ill-ground lens. Our light would be polarized against the hard and fast obstacle of misapprehension. Our institutions and our cause would, we believe, be alarmingly injured.

We are glad to render a tribute to the amount of sound, good and real eloquence one has an opportunity of hearing in the meetings and festivals of our community—and this is really remarkable when one considers its numerical paucity. Fluent speeches, brilliant speeches, sensible, and practical speeches—speeches couched in brilliant and attractive language—are frequent at our institutional meetings and our public dinners. On this score we have no reason to be ashamed of our communal powers.

We trust that, in the session just opening, powers of *action* will be found duly combined with powers of *advocacy*. The amount of communal work to be accomplished is very heavy. Serious and pressing questions already stand on the threshold, impatiently awaiting admittance at the door of every council room, committee room, or board room, throughout the community. We heartily desire to present the English Jews to the world as a model body in the transaction of public business. For this purpose, we should remember that much is needed. We should sink private differences, personal pride, senseless punctilio, even—if possible—passion and prejudice. Forbearance, Energy, Judgment, Honest Intention, must be the watchwords of every conscientious public body. The so-called "silly" season being past, let us, one and all, try to be sensible—sensible in ourselves, sensible to our public duty; and lift the burdens, weighty as they are, that lie ready to our hands, with steady perseverance, concentrated power, and harmonious co-operation;—or, in plain, sterling English, with "*A long pull, a strong pull, and* A PULL ALL TOGETHER!"

OUR BRETHREN IN THE COLONIES.

When the adventurous navigators who penetrated the pathless tracts of the Southern Ocean more than two hundred years ago cast anchor off the great Island Continent which forms the nucleus of the Australasian group, it could scarcely have been supposed that a day would arrive in which the Jews would hold an important place in the history of those vast territories. At the era of their discovery, the Jews were not even permitted to be denizens of some of the most distinguished maritime countries of Europe. They were not allowed to reside in Spain. They were scarcely recognized in France. They had not made their footing good in Portugal. They had not been legally authorized to dwell in Great Britain. Holland had, however, opened her hospitable gates to the Jewish wanderer; and the settlement of the Jews in that (then) Republic no doubt contributed considerably to the prosperity of that small, but spirited and energetic, country.

The original colonization of certain parts of Australia was, as we all know, connected with most disagreeable reminiscences; and though Time always presses on the world with an effacing finger, still it is scarcely possible to refer to Australia and its settlement without recollection of the singular policy once pursued by this Empire, according to which she, instead of turning that great domain to the best purpose, industrially and productively, and availing herself of its powerful resources with a view of developing them to the greatest practical advantage, actually degraded it to the position of a vast prison house.

The discovery of Australia (by the Dutch) is, we believe, usually dated at about the beginning of the seventeenth century—about 1606-10; but there appears strong reason for supposing that the great island had been discovered long before—as maps said to have been printed in the middle of the sixteenth century, and shewing a large island in the position of Australia, are to be seen in the British Museum. Be this as it may, some time appears to have elapsed before colonization set in to any great extent. The convict system was not favourable to immigration. The Portuguese and Dutch were in this instance, as in many others, the pioneers of maritime discovery, but our own countrymen derived substantial results from it.

The spirit of maritime adventure which characterized Holland and Portugal descended to and was shared in by England; but we Englishmen embodied that spirit in a practical form of colonization—a genius for colonization appears to be inherent in all who bear the British name; for wherever the British Colonist treads, there he plants a firm footing; and he not only spreads the Power of the Empire, but transfixes in his new home a portion of that Imperial Power.

The English were the first practical colonists of Australia. Their earliest settlement was at Botany Bay or Port Jackson. Gradually the real advantages of Australia became known—its wealthy resources, its fertile fields, its pastures, its waters, its natural harbours. Then the spirit of commercial adventure stirred the minds of men, and the great Southern Land became the real El Dorado. At length new sources of wealth became known. The copper mines of Australia opened their vast stores to the explorer. Nor was this all. At a later date the great gold discoveries dawned, and not only affected the destiny of Australia, but the destiny of the world. Probably no natural discovery has so much influenced the commerce and well-being of nations as did the discovery of gold in Australia—a discovery which baffled the calculations of financiers and disturbed the previsions of statesmen. The easily intelligible and readily appreciable result of the gradual development of the great mineral and agricultural wealth of Australia, and of the opening of new channels of industry, was a new and favourable phase of colonization. Although the first settlement—namely, that at Port Jackson—took place before the end of the last century, yet colonization did not set in to any great extent till about forty five years ago. When we contrast the sparse and rare settlements of those days with the present position and condition of Australia, we may well be astounded at the growth of the Southern Empire and the energy and ability of our fellow subjects, both here and there. What do we see now? Vast and flourishing states, thriving in wealth, teeming with industry, manfully organizing stable representative governments. As regards their method and success of administration, the Australian colonists present a remarkable contrast and a brilliant example to old European States; and they offer a convincing proof of the efficacy of constitutional monarchy as a wise and judicious form of government. We may well be proud of these colonies. Long may they be united to the British Crown—if even (and nothing is more likely in the future) by a federal tie. Heaven keep the Goldwin Smiths far, far remote from the counsels of the state!

We have enlarged somewhat diffusively on the topic of Australia, because, as we before said, her history and her prosperity are intimately involved with the history and prosperity of her Jewish citizens. The Jews have, as a matter of tacit understanding, not only full and free rights of political equality with the rest of their fellow colonists, but they hold a high—indeed, a signally high—position. Two or three men of mark have attained the eminent post of Cabinet Minister in the States in which they live; they have filled distinguished positions in the legislature. The names of **Montefiore, Samuel, Julian Salomon, Dyte, Joseph,** and others, are honourably known in this great collection of free states. Freedom of conscience was not *conceded*, but *accepted* as a *fact* by the constitutions of these states. It exists there in its most favourable form. It has not been won by a struggle. It seems indigenous to the Australasian soil—as much part and parcel of it as are its grass-lands and its gold fields. And, fortunately, that freedom of conscience is not, in Australia, as in certain parts of modern Europe, accompanied by apathy or irreligion. On the contrary, Religion has a firm footing in this new world. Its rights are recognized; its claims are honoured; its position is secured.

It is not only gratifying, but almost affecting, to find that in this remote clime, far away from England, removed by leagues of land and sea, by change of clime, thought and habit from the "Home," the flame of Judaism burns brightly. As in ancient days, the exiles of old carried the sacred fire from their altars to the stranger land whither they went forth to dwell: so do we Jews, whithersoever we wander, carry with us the fire of our Judaism to burn on the new altars which we have raised in our wanderings. Yes, even in this "Ultima Thule;" this remote region, where men must turn westward rather than eastward if they would look towards Jerusalem; where Passover is in the autumn and Tabernacle in the spring of the year: still pious eyes are lifted towards the Holy Home, and pious hearts beat for the Restoration. How true are the Psalmist's words, "ממזרה שמש עד מבואו מהלל שם ה" Happily there is not the same intemperate spirit of religious innovation in Australia as in America. The notions which prevail in the neo-Judaic communities in the United States, and which, under the auspices of a number of German ex-rabbis, render many emasculated forms of worship in the great Transatlantic Commonwealth supremely ridiculous to our English eyes; the servile adaptation of the observances of other denominations to the sacred service of the synagogue; the preaching of a doctrine which, by its renunciation of a Jew's highest hope, certainly is not Jewish:—these evils have not cropped up in Australia. Judaism exists here in a steady, dignified, intelligent, and thoroughly Jewish form. Our communion, it seems to us, has a bright future—it certainly has a promising present—in Australia.

One of the earliest, if not the earliest, congregation established in this part of the world was, we think, a very small one at Sydney, formed about 70 years ago. But the late Abraham Hort was the real pioneer of Judaism in Australasia. It was he who first broke the hard ground of religious apathy and drew forth the solid nugget of religious observance. Many years ago, under circumstances of remarkable difficulty, he went forth to begin life anew in Australia. At that time he was not very young; no longer in the spring tide of his years, when the gush of life runs strongly in the veins; when spirit impels the heart while energy nerves the arm. He went, laden with many grave personal cares, with many family and individual anxieties. But he did not forget his God. The faith of his fathers, the interests of his community, the duties of his religion—these were pressing thoughts on his mind. His career in this respect offers a signal example to other men. He literally rooted Judaism on the Island-continent. For this he sacrificed much. He devoted time, means, care, and ease—not only to the establishment of a congregation; but also to the introduction and maintenance of Jewish religious observances.

At Sydney, the quasi-metropolis of the group of Australasian States, (if the capitals of the other states will pardon us for saying this) there are two congregations. The chief synagogue is the one of which the Rev. A. B. Davis is Minister. Mr. Davis is a man of ability and enlightenment; and his services to the cause of Jewish education deserve more than a mere passing mention. He has established a Sabbath school as a Branch of the London Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge; and he is constantly working in some form or other to promote the communal cause. There is a second Synagogue in Macquarie-street, Sydney. A great movement is in progress to erect a new and extensive Synagogue at Sydney. It appears that such a building is necessitated by the numerical extent of the resident congregation, and also by the circumstance that numerous families residing inland come to Sydney on the occasion of the Great Festivals to join congregational worship. A strong appeal has been made both at home and abroad on behalf of this movement. Already it has met with a fairly generous response from the inhabitants of Sydney. We trust, however, that no lavish expenditure will be unnecessarily made. A large, decorous and stately structure, such as our fathers built in the heart of the city of London 170 years ago, is suitable for Jewish worship; but we earnestly hope that money so urgently needed for other religious requirements will not be wasted on architectural embellishments meretricious decorations, and ornate fantasies. Rather, if a large sum be raised, let it be employed for *endowing* a Synagogue, so as to protect it from the caprices or fluctuations incidental on annual contributions. Let it not be wasted in producing a structural ornament to a city—still less on gildings and cornices and sculpture and turnery. A fallen people as we still are—a people not yet received into Divine Favour—need not deck in florid colours or lively magnificence a Synagogue, which, though the type of our firm faith, is *also* the type of our faded fortunes.

To revert to Sydney, we are pleased to add that an active Jewish spirit exists there. Benevolent societies flourish; and, as we before mentioned, special attention is paid to education.

The same may—perhaps even to a greater extent—be said of the marvellous city of Melbourne, in Victoria. We call this place "marvellous", advisedly, for it has sprung to greatness almost within the memory of the youngest of our readers. Not long ago this flourishing state of Victoria was utterly unimportant. Now its proud and promising position challenges the admiration of the world. There are two Jewish congregations at Melbourne. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the existence of these two congregations is the result rather of a communal schism than of a local necessity. They have, however, existed for some time; and though the two are allied by a somewhat similar bond as that which unites the members of the United Synagogue in London, yet there is not much chance of the two bodies agreeing to worship under one roof. A dispute as to the precedency of the ministers has been satisfactorily settled; and it is gratifying to know that the ministers and members of the two congregations work in concert and unison in promoting philanthropic and educational objects dear to all truly Jewish hearts. The Rev. Mr. Ornstien takes evident interest in education. We regret to learn that the school funds are not in a satisfactory condition. Nothing is more essential to the welfare of a Jewish congregation than that its school should be maintained. In Melbourne a new Australian Jewish paper has been started —though, of course, it is the organ, not only of the Victorian Jews, but of the Jews of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand generally. The journal is a comforting sign of the times. We have noticed its advent sympathetically. We wish it success; but that success will not be assured if, when it does us the honour to quote any of the original contents of these columns, it continues to omit to state the source whence they are taken.

In Adelaide, Ballarat, and other towns in Australia, there are also Jewish congregations: the connection of the first-named town with the Jews is of comparatively old date. In Ballarat there are benevolent institutions for the relief of the Jewish poor.

There are two or three congregations in New Zealand, and at least one in Tasmania (or Van Diemen's Land).

Thus the spiritual interests of our Australian colonies are carefully regarded, and the political atmosphere is favourable to the maintenance and development of Judaism. We believe that a foundation has been laid on which the superstructure of a strong and influential community will be raised. The communities, of course, refer their spiritual supervision to the Chief Rabbi at London; and we would gladly see this bond of union drawn even yet more closely, because it certainly tends to strengthen the general cause of Judaism and to bind our distant brethren more firmly and affectionately to us, their spiritual kinsmen in the mother country. Australia is too remote for such an event as a "Pastoral Visitation" from the Chief Rabbi to those shores to be anticipated, or even for the despatch of an envoy or "legate;" yet we think that the communities of Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania might, with considerable advantage, appoint one or more gentlemen resident in London, and connected by experience or otherwise with the Colonies, as their agent and representatives—such gentlemen might even take place on the Board of Deputies if the colonial communities desire to link themselves heartily with the fortunes and interests of their brethren of the Western Hemisphere, and might take active part with them in the conduct of the various general responsibilities which they have elected to adopt. It is proper to add that, on more than one occasion of emergency, when appeals have been made to the Jews of this Empire on behalf of our suffering brethren abroad, Australia has cordially and liberally responded. We cannot help instancing the special efforts made by the Rev. Mr. Goldreich, of Ballarat, on behalf of the Jews of the Russo-Prussian frontier.

We hope to revert to the subject in the ensuing number.

THE LATE JOSEPH ZEDNER.

We record with deep sorrow the death of Joseph Zedner. He passed away from life, on Tuesday last, the 10th instant, at Berlin. We can now only record a few facts in his life, and must leave a more accurate and detailed biography to a future number.

Joseph Zedner was born at Gross-Glogau in 1804. He was for some years Hebrew master at the congregational school at Strelitz, where he published a most able treatise on the Hebrew accents. In 1840 appeared his "Auswahl Historischer Stücke aus Hebräischen Schriftstellern vom zweiten Jahrhundert bis auf die Gegenwart" (Collections of historical episodes from Hebrew authors, from the second century to the present day, containing the punctuated texts, a German translation and valuable notes). The book became famous, as the able author proved convincingly the historical truth of the circumstances related in the epistle of R. Chasdai to the king of the Khosars—the conversion of the Khosars to Judaism. In 1845, he came over to England, and obtained the post of librarian at the British Museum, where he enjoyed the highest esteem for the extraordinary learning and conscientiousness he brought to bear upon his office. With exemplary diligence he laboured to render the Hebrew collection of books in the British Museum one of the most perfect in the world, and compiled the Catalogue, which is unrivalled for its accuracy. While filling this post he also published a second commentary on the Book of Esther by Ibn Ezra from a MS. in the British Museum, with an introduction, under the happy title ויוסף אברהם. He was unfortunately compelled by ill-health to resign his appointment about two years ago, when he returned to Berlin.

His last literary work was a poetic fragment, "Reineke der Fuchs" —in continuation of Goethe's celebrated poem—a most clever satire of the political events in connection with the Franco-German war, which was highly eulogized in a recent number of the *Athenæum*. In addition to these writings, he was the author of several articles in המזכיר, the *Bibliographical Magazine*, edited by Dr. Steinschneider, and other periodicals, all replete with learning and valuable information. Still, Joseph Zedner's published works afford but a very inadequate notion of the vast extent of his knowledge. There is scarcely one writer of eminence on Hebrew literature who does not acknowledge the obligations he owes to Mr. Zedner for the information derived from him. Dr. Steinschneider mentions his name on nearly every page of his Catalogue of the Bodleian Library. Mr. Zedner's correspondence was most extensive, and he was ever ready to aid students with his advice, and open out to them the rich stores of his gifted mind. There was nothing that afforded him a more genuine delight than to foster a love for our literature. Several of our ministers have reason to look back with feelings of deep gratitude upon the happy hours spent in his company, when he guided their studies in this sacred branch of knowledge, or helped them lovingly to master the difficulties of some of our philosophical writings. He was a man of deep and unostentatious piety. He accepted the office at the British Museum on the one condition, that his attendance should be dispensed with on Sabbaths and festivals. He bore the great sufferings which darkened the close of his life with profound resignation.—ת׳נ׳צ׳ב׳ה. H. A.

SHEFFIELD CONGREGATION.

A meeting of members of the Sheffield Congregation was held on Sunday last (Mr. A. Marks in the chair), principally to devise means for relieving the congregation from its embarrassing financial position. This position was clearly pointed out by the chairman. The sum required to erect the new synagogue and school was £1,700. He acknowledged the liberality with which their appeal had been received; there was still, however, a deficiency of about £700. The cost of building had been increased in consequence of their desire that the workmen employed should abstain from labour on the Sabbath; and they could, therefore, only work five instead of six days per week. The Chairman called upon the meeting to use their best efforts to raise the necessary amount as quickly as possible, inasmuch as they were bound to deliver up the old synagogue within a few months He said he was sure that, although they were only hardworking tradesmen, they would contribute to the building fund a second time; and when their more affluent brethren saw with what spirit they helped themselves, he was confident they would lend them a helping hand.

In response to the chairman's appeal, a second subscription was then opened among the members, resulting in the immediate collection of £105. Following up this practical proof of its earnestness, the meeting determined to use its efforts to free the Synagogue from debt. It should be added that the number of contributing members is only 17, and that there is a very large contingent of poor non-subscribing persons attached to the congregation.

The half-yearly accounts were submitted to the meeting and passed.

A vote of thanks to the chair closed the meeting.

The excavation for the new Synagogue is progressing, and it is expected that the foundation-stone will be laid very shortly.

We urge the cause of Sheffield most earnestly. This small congregation has evinced great spirit and energy. The number of contributing members is remarkably small, and the number of non-contributing congregants is very large. Our Metropolitan brethren should come forward liberally in aid of a cause which is not the cause of Sheffield only, but of Judaism generally.

Jews' Infant School.—The Jews Infant School in Commercial-street was visited on Monday last by Prof. Huxley and Mr. E. H. Currie, members of the London School Board. Two new and excellent class rooms have been added, to which we shall refer at length next week.

Dewsbury.—Serjeant Simon, M.P., addressed the electors of Dewsbury recently. All his votes were approved of, except his vote in favour of the Royal Dowries.

Dublin.—At a meeting of the Dublin Hebrew Congregation, held on Sunday last, Mr. A. W. Harris was re-elected President, and Mr. W. Cohen, Treasurer.

Cambridge.—Many of our readers—University College men—will probably be interested to learn that their friend, Professor John Morris, has been nominated by Professor Sedgwick, Woodwardian Professor of Geology at Cambridge, as his deputy to lecture in his stead. The celebrated Professor Sedgwick, says the *Mining Journal*, has not been absent from his post for half a century; but failing health precludes his attendance in the lecture room.

Great Synagogue.—We stated in our last that Mr. Wolfe Isaacs had presented a פרכת to the Great Synagogue. We now append a brief description: The material of the curtain consists of rich Venetian satin damask. In the centre is an elaborate design, on a crimson velvet ground, containing a suitable inscription embroidered in gold, and enclosed in an elegantly formed wreath. The centre design is surmounted by a מגן דוד, in the centre of which are a gold embroidered crown and the letters כ״ת. The colours of the damask are crimson, white, and green. The curtain was designed and made by Miss L. Hart, of 378, Euston Road.

THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

Mr. Editor,—Among my friends and patrons, I have the good fortune to include a middle-aged clergyman. You would not have thought it; nevertheless it is so! He is continually expostulating with and rating me on my pooh-pooh and bare-word theories; and when I manage to get in a word edge-wise—and you know how difficult this is with clergymen, who like to have all the talk to themselves, not only in, but out of, the pulpit—and insist that Mr. So-and-So is either a nerveless writer, a weak apologist, a literary pop-gun, an amiable snap-dragon, a member of Gideon's corps—every man being provided with his own trumpet and a hollow pitcher; and as I have the unpardonable habit of saying these wicked things, my parson friend has ample opportunities of airing his humility, and to every one of my vicious statements, and to my wily argument that "one cannot cut blocks with razors," he, the sedate clergyman, mildly chastens me with the *soft* expression, "Well, Mr. So-and-So means well: you must conciliate; you must not tread on 'people's corns;' you must make allowances for men's idiosyncrasies; you must be a gentleman, and never say anything to give pain or wound susceptibilities. You will never do any good by outspokenness. The community don't relish it, and you defeat your aims."

Well, as I once had a cousin distantly related to a clergyman, I claim a clergyman's privilege on such occasions, and will have the last word; and I protest that all this orthodox twaddledom is, as Mrs. Malaprop might observe, "a nice derangement of epitaphs," that may be summed up in one word—Cant! I don't believe in the paving theory of good intentions. I have opinions which have grown by experience into convictions; not as if I "so humbly" doubted them, but as if I believed them myself, and felt convinced that my opponent was the wrong side of the argument. Most writers think the same, but adopt the amiable fib of pretending to be uncertain. Those convictions I venture to assert. I may be wrong as well as right—perhaps the former is nearer the truth—but be that as it may, I never intend, however, despite my clerical Mentor, hesitating in the expression of such opinions as I hold, unless I find their promulgation *untimely* or likely to do more harm than good. I am conscious that I seek no personal aims, and have no desire or motive to offend, and I am impressed with the truth,

> "Es muss vom Herzen gehen,
> Was auf Herzen wirken will."

And I have faith in the common sense of the community, and believe that it is felt to be eminently desirable that the shortcomings of our institutions be pointed out and provided for and against, and that we get rid, as far as possible, of that interesting, "You caw me and I'll caw you," whether applied to individuals or corporations; and that the sooner the *plush* business is disposed of and the grimacing and hand-clapping put an end to, the better for society. If this had been done before, the Board of Deputies would not be amenable to my impeachment and to the "faint praise" of its apologists, which, I'll be polite and say, "*doubles* it up"—Double is also spelt with a D.

I really could not help admiring your duly qualified critique. How cleverly you travelled round about the question without committing yourself. Like the poor cat in the adage, "the cat, you know, who would eat fish, but would not wet her feet," I confess that, if I were to try for a whole year, I should then fail most egregiously in exemplifying the *saw*, with anything like the perfection you have obtained in proving "Qui s'excuse s'accuse." I think you have a great gift of steering clear of awkward bends, shallow ground, or troublesome quicksands. I suppose the art is acquired in time by responsible editorial sponsorships. And when I consider your unflinching honesty, your recognized ability, and heroic generosity, and see what you have said and what, according to "A Constituent of the Board," you might, would, could, or should have said, then I urge that the Board of Deputies is worse than I thought. The defence would almost justify a formal proposition that "Othello's occupation"—if he ever had any—"is gone," never to be reclaimed.

Now, in reference to "A Constituent of the Board." He has proved in his letter—and which, unless I knew better, I should designate as a semi-official document—"Quis vituperavit?"—What is the position? After having ransacked the traditions of the Board, extending over one hundred and fifty years, "A Constituent of the Board" has lighted on the fact, an oasis in the sands of this long waste of time, that Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, accompanied by his son, once attended the Board to advise, urge, and settle the adoption of a petition; that "one thousand pounds" was paid on a memorable occasion, which sum, like tens of thousands besides, came out of a private pocket, and for which the Board takes credit; and, to complete the triple cord which should tie us to the Board, that recently a few tailors (of Tooley-street?) had the extraordinary gratitude to thank the Board for work it did *not* do! Well! well! This *is* a glorious defence! Something like, "Would you be surprised that in one hundred and fifty years the Board had awoke once or twice from its sleep?" This beats "Rip Van Winkel," or that myth, mentioned in the Talmud, of the "entranced" Rabbi, who, when he awoke from his seventy years' sleep, was not known by the descendants of his former colleagues, and was discarded even by his own grandchildren; and who in his agony prayed to be permitted to sleep again—the long sleep of death. How stately a logic is that which tells us that the Board intrinsically *must* be all that can be desired, because, it could count up a long list of celebrities that might, without violence or offence, be classified under two groups—men characteristically unfitted for public life, and men eminently so qualified. The former, good and excellent men in every relation of private life, but men with immovably fixed ideas; men who believe the world should or can stand still, and that institutions need no revision; men who read with pious lips ידלא מוסיף יסיף, "that not to advance is to retrograde," and who refuse to put the apothegm into practice; men who possessed great power in their day, and used it, or rather neutralised it, by the attempt to restrain the Express Engine of public opinion; men who exercised their influence in pulling backward; men who devoted themselves to be the dead weight of progress.

I can appreciate the high honour, the earnestness, the consistency, the profound convictions and the moral courage of such men; but they are essentially out of the pale of those public men who lead and govern society. I can at the same time recognise their use and the importance of their policy of restraint. The *vis inertiæ* of nature is no doubt as useful and as requisite as the propelling power; but, were it not for the one, the other would set the universe in a blaze and bring back chaos. And in society, unless we had men whose sympathies clung to the past, the present would be insecure and the future perilous. These men stem the encroaching waves of innovation. They are the breakwaters of society. But we essentially want men who will direct and convey the currents of progress that are to set into play that vast and complicated machinery required by the necessities of the age. We require public men, who will be men of the time; men who will look to the past for instruction, and who will create the future of our community. Men who will sow, as did our fathers before them, the seeds of new institutions, or transplant the old ones in new soil, so that the tree may not wither or die, and that the future, as the present, may be enabled to bear and rear, and supply the wants of, its own generation. How strange that the public men amongst us, as soon as they become public men, giving to the world what hitherto they had only given to the Board, felt themselves obliged to leave the Board, and to cut themselves adrift from its isolated and isolating traditions; and if some men of renown still remain and occasionally visit the Board, it is surely in the hope that the Board may be remodelled, and that they may assist in that good work. It is not *I*—an anonymous scribbler—nor the founders of the Anglo-Jewish Alliance, who threaten the existence of the Board. The flaw in the Board's Constitution is to be seen in its worm-eaten exclusiveness—that is the fretting bane; and it must in the end sap any institution. The day is passed for obstinate adhesion to foregone conclusions. I accept the challenge, if it be so intended, to continue the strife of words. I ask no quarter on the plea of my parson friend, because I mean well. I will never appeal to Buncombe. I will never say with Ariel:

> "Pardon, Master:
> I will be correspondent to command,
> And do my spiriting gently."

I will hit as hard as I can, and kick too, against the hoarding that obstructs the public thoroughfare, and which is kept there unduly long as unsightly scaffolding to prop up a falling house; or to be placed, by an antiquated Court of Chancery, to bar free ingress and to keep out the light of heaven—educated, untrammelled public opinion.

I conclude by repeating, without any stint of words, that the Board has no traditions of its own to recommend it to public respect; that its traditions are the reflex of the never-to-be-forgotten public life of Sir Moses Montefiore; and that Sir Moses Montefiore, with that political wisdom which never seems to have been at fault, nor to have deserted him at the right moment, felt and knew the advantage of acting as the representative, and in the name, of a public body. But I assert that it was Sir Moses who used the Board—truly for the noblest of purposes, and to effect ends that will enshrine the fame of the actor in the hearts and annals of his people; but the Board never advantaged itself by using Sir Moses. The inspiration came from the man; and the magic of his name evoked the enthusiasm of the community. If the Board had had but a scintilla of the public spirit of Sir Moses, it never would have been amenable to the rebuke of Mr. Lionel L. Cohen—certainly one of its ablest champions, and, to the present time, its truest. If the Board is to exist, it should claim for itself to be a power in the Jewish community. It should be its pride to exist, not on mere sufferance; not to do court to any set of men who *will* its existence; not as an arena for small talk, or for tall talk, as a fitful fancy may incline it; but it should aim to live in the respect and in the affections of the generation; and it should, above all things, not merely assert a pretentious claim to support on the one hand, nor sue in *forma pauperis* on the other; but it should prove itself a necessity, with a right to exist; and show cause why its assumed work cannot be done as well, if not better, by institutions that already rival it, and have a tendency to supplant it. At present, and as far as I am a scribbler, it benefits

Nemo.

The Late Mrs. Hart.—A pathetic sermon was delivered extemporaneously by the Rev. L. Polack, at the Chatham Memorial Synagogue, last Sabbath, in reference to the recent melancholy death of Mrs. Hart, the wife of the Mayor of Canterbury. The address, though short, was very affecting. It concluded with a suitable prayer.

Maravilla Cocoa.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage. The *Globe* says: "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in tin-lined packets only by all grocers sole Proprietors, Taylor Brothers, London.

[Adv.]—Holloway's Pills.—Excellent Pills.—The resources of medicine and chemistry were long and fruitlessly tried before they yielded a remedy which could overcome disorders of the stomach and nerves, till Professor Holloway discovered his purifying and tonic Pills. They are the safest and surest correctives of indigestion, heartburn, flatulency, torpidity of the liver, twitchings, nervous fancies, despondency, low-spirits, and declining strength. Holloway's Pills supersede all irregular action in the body, and so strenghten and support the system that disease departs, and leaves the patient not at all shaken. This is the grand aim and object of medical art, to regulate disordered functions without damaging the constitution by the remedy; and admirably is this end attained by Holloway's Pills.

HERESON HOUSE ACADEMY RAMSGATE.

PRINCIPAL—J. TRITSCH.

(Successor to the Rev. Emanuel Myers.)

THE course of education comprises the subjects usually taught at the public schools, and ensures a sound religious, classical, mathematical, and general education.

The house is large and airy, with an extensive playground, and situated close to Sir Moses Montefiore's Synagogue and College.

The social and domestic comforts to promote the happiness of the pupils, receive the most careful attention.

For terms and further particular apply to the above address.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. S. BARCZINSKY has much pleasure in informing his friends, and the Jewish public generally that on the 19th of APRIL LAST he REMOVED his School to WELLESLEY HOUSE, WELLINGTON ROAD, BRIGHTON.

The object of this change is to afford his pupils the many advantages both mental and physical which Brighton offers to an educational establishment.

The young ladies' school is carried on in Milford House, a villa opposite; and is, as heretofore, under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. Barczinsky and Mademoiselle Dreyfus, who has for some time been associated with her. Both houses have been fitted up with a view to best answer the purposes which they are to serve.

Applications for prospectuses will be readily attended to and every information given.

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WELLESLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

WELLINGTON ROAD, BRIGHTON.

Principal—SAMUEL BARCZINSKY

The course of study includes the usual English subjects, Hebrew and Religion, Latin, French, and German (the two latter languages taught by native masters) Mathematics, Book-keeping, Music, Singing—in addition to Drilling, Swimming, &c.

The pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

BRUSSELS, 14, RUE SCHAVYE, BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MESDAMES GODCHAUX receive a limited number of pupils.

First-class Masters, Resident Governesses. Terms moderate. The highest references given if required.

For further particulars apply as above.

HIGHBURY—MORNING CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MADAME LOUIS LEO receives a select number of pupils for daily instruction in thorough English, Hebrew and Religion, French and German, Music, Singing, and all the usual accomplishments. Any class may be joined separately. Advanced music pupils have the advantage of assisting at Mr. Leo's Soirées Musicales. Terms and full particulars may be obtained from Madame Leo, at her residence,

32, Aberdeen Park Road, Highbury, N.

NORTHBOURNE.

169, 171, ADELAIDE ROAD, N.W.

MISS M. G. ISAAC, assisted by resident Parisian, German, and English governesses, receives YOUNG LADIES, to whom she offers a comfortable home with a first-class education.

The classes of this establishment are open to Young Ladies of the neighbourhood on the following term:

For the English Course, Inclusive.

	Per Term.
Pupils under 12 years of age ...	£5 5 0
„ above „	6 6 0
Single classes in any branch of the English course	1 5 0

Extras by Resident Governesses.

	Per Term.
Piano and Dancing (each)	£2 2 0
Calisthenics and Part Singing ...	1 8 0
Singing	2 16 0

For English course, inclusive of French, Latin and Mathematics:

Seniors	£6 6 0
Juniors	5 5 0

Professors in Regular Attendance.

Music and Harmony—Mr. Willem Coenen, Signor Bianchi, Mr. Edward Deane.
Singing—Sig. Traventi, Sig. Tartaglione.
Harp—Mr. Edward Deane.
Drawing and Painting—Mr. S. Collingwood.
Modern Languages—Mr. H. Hirschfeld, Signor Toscani.
Riding Master—Mr. Edwin Barnett.

Lectures on History and General Literature are delivered weekly by Mr. J. W. Wood, author of "The Study of the Physical Sciences," &c.

The year of study is divided into three Terms. First Term, 12th January to Thursday before Easter; Second Term, Thursday after Easter to 15th July; Third Term, 15th September to 20th December. A Term's notice required previous to removal of a pupil;

References to several Jewish families in the neighbourhood.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

73, LOWER MOUNT STREET, DUBLIN.

Principal—Rev. PH. BENDER.

THE Rev. Ph. BENDER, Lecturer to the Dublin Hebrew Congregation, who is assisted by an L.L.D.T.C.D., and an efficient staff of certificated teachers, receives a limited number of gentlemanly boys as boarders on moderate terms; he has at present a vacancy for TWO (to join the ten he already has).

The course comprises: Greek, Latin, German and French, Mathematics and Algebra, and all the essentials of a first-class collegiate and commercial education.

The house is extensive and delightfully situated within ten minutes from the sea-side.

Successes: every pupil trained at this school who entered Trinity College has not only passed a very creditable examination, but has obtained honours in Hebrew and modern languages.

For terms and other particulars apply to Mr. BENDER, 73, Lower Mount-street, Dublin.

BRIGHTON.

Remington House, 21, Powis Square, Brighton

YOUNG LADIES' EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT. Terms moderate and inclusive. French and German Resident Governesses and Professors for the various branches of study.

The MISSES COHEN have now been permanently established at Brighton for more than 8 years. They have a double house with 26 rooms in the Montpelier district, the most desirable and healthy west part of Brighton, and every accommodation for an additional number of pupils. They are now educating the daughters of some of the leading families of the Hebrew community, to whom they could refer any families wishing to place their children under their care. Special arrangements are made for the studies, and daily walks of those young ladies who are ordered to the sea-side for their health, and are consequently unable to pursue the general routine of duties. Each pupil has a separate bed.—Applications and letters for terms to be addressed as above.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, GERMANY.

DR. FLEISCHMANN begs to inform families of the Jewish persuasion that he has removed from 15, Brückhofstrasse, to 18, Bleichstrasse—a much larger house, with extensive garden and play ground, and that the increased accommodation enables him to receive a few more pupils.

With the assistance of several first rate teachers superior instruction is given in every branch of education. The pupils have an abundant and wholesome diet, with home comforts and healthy exercise, and their moral and religious training receive constant attention.

For Prospectus address Dr. Fleischmann, 18, Bleichstrasse.

Reference has been kindly allowed to Mr. Jaques Hahn, Banker and Italian Consul, Frankfort-on Maine.

SUPERIOR Educational advantages and comfortable home for YOUNG LADIES in NORTH GERMANY. For particulars apply to Mrs. LEVERSON, 1, Reinhauser Chausée, Göttingen, Hanover. Terms moderate.

LADIES SCHOOL AT BRUSSELS.

CONDUCTED by Miss BLOEMENDAL, with the assistance of eminent masters and resident governesses. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. S. Lyons, Ethel Lodge, Alexandra-road, St. John's Wood, and to parents of past and present pupils.

For further particulars apply to the principal, 2 and 4, Rue Defacqz, Quartier Louise, Brussels.

PORTSDOWN COLLEGE, London. 88 and 90, PORTSDOWN-ROAD, MAIDA HILL, W.

Principal.—MISS MYERS.

English Reading.—Prof. D'Orsay, B.D., Corp. Ch. Coll., Camb.
English Composition.—Ditto.
English Literature.—Ditto.
Latin.—Mr. Farquhar, C. Richards, B.A.
Mathematics.—Ditto.
French.—Mons. De Laiche and a Parisian Lady.
German.—Dr. Heineman and a Hanoverian Lady.
Italian.—Signor Volpe, Univ. Coll., Lond.
Music.—Mr. Hartrigson, Pianist to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, Prof. Hullah and a Lady Teacher.
Singing.—Mons. Ponblon.
Drawing.—R. Elmore, R.A., and a Lady teacher.
Dancing.—Mons. and Mme. Petit.
Calisthenics.—Mr. Castolotte.
Hebrew and Religious Instruction.—Rev. Samuel, and Miss Myers.
General English.—Miss Myers and Lady Teachers.

Pupils may attend any of the above classes, or are received as Day Scholars or Boarders.

Special advantages are offered to ladies desirous of passing the University Examination. Prospectuses on application.

THE REV. J. H. COHEN, formerly Government Assistant Master at the National Jewish Educational Institution, and for many years Principal of Collegiate School, Ramsgate, has been induced, at the solicitation of parents anxious to place their children under his care, to RE-OPEN a BOARDING SCHOOL.

As Brighton is readily accessible from London; as numerous eminent teachers reside there; as it is celebrated for the salubrity of its climate; and as it has the advantage of a Jewish congregation, Mr. Cohen has decided on that locality for the establishment of a school, in which he will receive a limited number of pupils, to whom all the comforts of a home, with the excellences of individual supervision and private instruction, will be secured.

The curriculum of studies will be under the immediate direction of the Reverend Principal, assisted by a staff of competent tutors.

The domestic arrangements will be carried out under the superintendence of Mrs. Cohen.

The terms (commencing from the day of entrance), will be moderate and inclusive, and with or without vacations, at the option of parents.

Applications to be addressed to the Rev. J. H. Cohen, SEA VIEW HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON.

RAMSGATE.—ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

IN this Establishment Young Ladies receive a sound education with the most careful training.

The lessons by qualified masters, and accomplishments by eminent professors, superintended by resident governesses.

Under the direction of

The MISSES MYERS.
ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, RAMSGATE.

5, Portsdown-road, Carlton-road
Maida Vale, W.

LORNE HOUSE COLLEGIATE BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by MADAME ALPHONSE HARTOG, assisted by resident English and German governesses and an efficient staff of highly qualified professors.

Special classes for young ladies wishing to pass University examinations.

MONS. ALPHONSE HARTOG continues to give private lessons in French and German.

GROSVENOR ACADEMY.

36, Grosvenor-road, Highbury New Park.

DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES. Preparatory for gentlemen under 10 years of age. Principal, Miss JOSEPH, assisted by resident Governess and Professors, who attend daily. The course of instruction comprises English in all its branches. Hebrew, French, German, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing and Dancing, Plain and Fancy needlework.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REV. B. SPIERS begs to announce that he has Removed to 30, CANONBURY SQUARE, North, where he receives SIX YOUNG GENTLEMEN only (and has now a VACANCY for TWO) and assures them a first-class education, combined with a comfortable home. The pupils can either be instructed at home by Mr. Spiers, with the aid of University Graduates, or attend a public school.

Mr. Spiers has also opened an EVENING CLASS for the instruction of Religion, Hebrew and German, and prepares young gentlemen for their בר מצוה.

For further particulars apply at the above address.

DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL.

No. 103, LEMAN-STREET, and 44, GOULSTON STREET, WHITECHAPEL.

MR. WASSERMAN'S HEBREW ACADEMY is NOW OPEN.

Day School from 9—12 a.m., 2—4 p.m., at 103, Leman-street.

Evening School from half-past 4 to half-past 6, at 44, Goulston-street.

A NORTH GERMAN LADY, who has been successfully engaged in tuition in France and England for many years, wishes for a MORNING or AFTERNOON ENGAGEMENT, or to Give Lessons in German, French and English. Highest references as to her competency in teaching the above languages, general knowledge Hebrew and Music. Address P. L., 21, Montague-road, Norfolk-road, Dalston.

WANTED, a DAILY GOVERNESS to instruct in English, Hebrew, Music, Plain and Fancy Needlework. Apply at 78, Mansell-street, Goodman's Fields, any morning between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED, by a young lady, SITUATION as COMPANION or GOVERNESS for one or two children. Good reference. Applications to be addressed to S., Jewish Chronicle office.

WANTED, a RESIDENT GOVERNESS. Address, stating acquirements and salary required, S. S., Jewish Chronicle, office.

Oak Hill Lodge, Frognal, Hampstead.—A singularly delightful Family Residence, complete in all its details, and remarkable for the magnificent views which are commanded therefrom, its very healthy situation, and the perfection and luxury of its interior arrangements. The rebuilding and decorations are by Messrs. Trollope and Sons, and no expense has been spared to render this in every respect a choice abode for a family of affluence, or one just returned from India or the Colonies.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUMLEY are instructed by the owner, who is leaving the neighbourhood, to SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, on FRIDAY, October 20th, at 12 for 1 o'clock, OAK HILL LODGE, Frognal, Hampstead, which has almost been entirely rebuilt for him in the best possible taste and at a proportionate outlay. There are, on the first floor, three best bed rooms and two dressing rooms, and three other sleeping apartments or nurseries; and on the second floor two secondary bed rooms and four servants' bed rooms; on the ground floor are five reception rooms and superior domestic offices, conservatory, &c. The gardens are compact, well laid out and secluded, and the immediate surroundings are prettily wooded park lands, which are not likely to be built on, and the general views are particularly magnificent, including Windsor Castle in the distance. The property is Leasehold for 1,000 years, at a nominal ground rent, and will be sold with possession. Particulars and conditions of sale to be had at the Mart: of W. M. Hacon, Esq., solicitor, No. 18, Fenchurch Street; and of Lumleys', Land Agents and Auctioneers, Chancery Lane and St. James' Street.

SALVAGE.—162, King-street, Hammersmith.
To Grocers, Restaurant Keepers, Private Families, Dealers and others.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER LEVY and Co., Auctioneers and Valuers, will SELL by AUCTION, on the premises as above, on TUESDAY NEXT, October 24th, 1871, at 12 o'clock punctually, the stock of Mr. J. C. Parry, Grocer, Tea Dealer and Wine Merchant, portion of which is very slightly damaged by fire; the stock comprises several chests of Tea, bags of Sugar, boxes Raisins, Coffee, Rice, Sago, Arrowroot, Corn Flour, and general assortment of spice and grocery; also Port, Claret, British Wines, Pickles, several boxes Cigars, &c. &c. On view Monday and morning of sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, 27 and 28, Wilson street Finsbury-square.

239, GEORGE-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE REV. M. ALFEROVICH has REMOVED from his old place to the above address, where he will be glad to accommodate Jewish visitors and travellers with dinners during their stay in the city.

A Qualified HEBREW MASTER wanted immediately, must be a good disciplinarian. Apply to S. Barczinsky, Wellesley House, Wellington-road, Brighton.

A Respectable Middle aged man of the Jewish persuasion is DESIROUS of EMPLOYMENT in any capacity requiring confidence and trust. As the advertiser has a permanent income, a small salary will suffice. References unexceptionable. Address, A., 6, Spring Garden-place, Stepney.

WANTED, for a Medical man a ground or first floor, with private entrance, furnished or unfurnished, in Aldgate or neighbourhood.—Address M. B., care of Mr. Rogers, 18, New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Jewish COOK, where a kitchen maid is kept or assistance given. Good character. Address, 34, Sun-stret, Finsbury.

WANTED, a situation as GOOD COOK in a gentleman's family by an English Jewess. Good character.—Address G. L., at Mr. Willis, Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square.

WANTED, a good plain COOK.—Apply, stating wages required, to B S., Jewish Chronicle office.

WANTED, immediately, a good plain COOK. Jewess preferred, but a Christian who has lived in a Jewish family not objected to. Apply at 19, Finsbury-square, E.C.

COOK WANTED in a small family. She must thoroughly understand her business, and have a good personal character. Apply any morning before 12 o'clock, at 10, Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park.

A Young Jewess wanted as plain COOK. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1, at No. 27, Delamere Terrace, Bayswater.

THE COSTA RICA GOVERNMENT SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

SECOND ISSUE.

ISSUE of £500,000 STOCK (NOMINAL), in Bonds to Bearer, Redeemable at par, by means of a Cumulative Sinking Fund of two per cent. per annum, in half-yearly drawings. Interest payable on 1st May and 1st November. Issue price £74 per cent.

The important Public Works for which the former Loan of £500,000 was issued, have progressed with such rapidity, that the Government of Costa Rica has determined to make a Second Issue of £500,000 Six per Cent. Stock, in order that the construction of the Railway now in progress to the Atlantic Ocean, and other works of utility for developing the industrial resources of the country, may continue to be pursued with the utmost vigour.

Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM and GOLDSCHMIDT are therefore authorised by his Excellency the Minister of Costa Rica at the Court of Her Britannic Majesty (empowered by the Government of Costa Rica) to OPEN SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above LOAN at the price of 74 per cent. for each £100 Stock, and to offer the same preferentially to the Holders of the Stock of the former Loan, who shall be entitled to claim an allotment thereof equal to their respective holdings.

The terms of subscription are as follows:—

5	per cent. on	Application.	
10	„	Allotment.	
10	„	1st Dec., 1871.	
10	„	1st January, 1372.	
10	„	1st Feb., 1872.	
10	„	1st March „	
10	„	2nd April „	
9	„	1st May, „	less half-year's interest of 3per cent (deducting Income Tax.
74 per cent.			

In order to avail themselves of this privilege, it is an essential condition that the present holders of stock should comply with the following terms:—

1st. They must, as proof of ownership, present for registration the bond or scrip certificates of the first issue at the offices of Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, Founders'-court, Lothbury, E.C., on or before Saturday, the 21st instant, after which date their right to an allotment of the present issue will be absolutely forfeited. The person so registered will be deemed the holder, to whom the allotment will be made.

2nd. They must sign the annexed Form (A) of application, and deposit it on or before Saturday, the 21st instant, at the Imperial Bank (Limited), together with 5 per cent. on the amount applied for.

Applications will be received from the general public on the annexed Form (B).

If any portion of the Stock now offered be not claimed within the specified time by the holders of the first issue, it will be allotted at the same price to the general public.

The present Loan is secured on the general property and revenues of the Republic of Costa Rica, as well as by the special hypothecation of the free Customs' dues of the State.

The representative of Her Britannic Majesty in Central America, in accordance with the conditions of the General Bond of the former issue, is already in receipt of the Customs' dues hypothecated to the first issue, and will take charge of those belonging to the present issue.

The principal and interest are specially exempted from all taxation by the Government of Costa Rica, and the coupons, when due, will be accepted in payment of duties as cash at par, at all the Custom Houses of the Republic.

The General Bond, signed by the Minister, together with the power he holds, will be deposited at the Bank of England.

The bonds will be issued to bearer in sums of £1,000 £500, and £100 each, with coupons payable half-yearly in London on 1st May and 1st November. The first half-year's interest will be paid on 1st day of May, 1872.

A Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. per annum upon the nominal amount of the loan, increased by the interest on Bonds paid off, will be applied to the redemption of the Loan at par by half-yearly drawings.

The drawings will take place on 1st April and 1st October in each year, and the reimbursements one month later. The first drawing is fixed for 2nd April, 1872, and will take effect on the Scrip or the Definitive Bonds, the numbers of which will be identical.

The Government reserves the right to increase the sinking fund at any time, and to apply such increase in redeeming an additional amount of bonds, either by purchase or by drawings at par.

Subscribers will have the option of anticipating the instalments, either on allotment or on any of the dates when they fall due, under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. In default of payment of any instalment at its due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

If all the stock is subscribed for by the holders of stock of the former loan, and if no allotment be made to an ordinary applicant, the deposit will be returned without deduction, and where an allotment is made of a smaller amount than that applied for, the surplus deposit will be used towards the amount payable on allotment.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued as soon as possible against allotment letters and receipts, and, after payment in full, will be exchanged for bonds to bearer, signed by the Minister of Costa Rica at the Court of her Majesty.

Subscriptions for the loan will be received from the 19th till the 21st October instant.

Forms of Application can be obtained at the Counting-house of Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, Founder's-court, Lothbury, London, E.C.; of Messrs. P. Cazenove and Co.; 52, Threadneedle-street, E.C., or of the Imperial Bank (Limited), Lothbury, E.C., by all of whom applications can be received.

The authorised and other official documents may be inspected by intending subscribers at the office of Messrs. W. and H. P. Sharp, 92, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

Founder's-court, E.C., 18th October, 1871.

To be retained by the Bankers. (A.)

FORM OF APPLICATION BY HOLDER OF SCRIP CERTIFICATES OR BONDS OF FIRST ISSUE.

No.——

THE COSTA RICA GOVERNMENT SIX PER CENT. LOAN. SECOND ISSUE.

ISSUE OF £500,000 STOCK (NOMINAL) IN BONDS TO BEARER.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt.

Gentlemen,—

Having presented to you for £ Nominal First Issue of the Stock of the above Loan, belonging to , request that you will allot to in the terms of your Prospectus, dated 18th October, 1871, the same amount of £ Nominal in the above said Issue of £500,000 Stock (Nominal), upon which have paid the deposit to the Imperial Bank (Limited), amounting to £ , and engage to accept the amount so allotted, and to pay the further instalments thereon, and in default of due payment of instalments agree that previous payments shall be liable to forfeiture by you.

Name ....
Address ....
Description ....
Signature ....

Addition to be filled up if the applicant desires to pay in full.

desire to pay up subscription in full, discount at 5 per cent. to be allowed thereon for the intervening period.

Signature ....

To be retained by the Bankers. (B.)

ORDINARY FORM OF APPLICATION

No——

THE COSTA RICA GOVERNMENT SIX PER CENT. LOAN. SECOND ISSUE.

ISSUE OF £500,000 STOCK (NOMINAL) IN BONDS TO BEARER.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the Imperial Bank (Limited), Lothbury, London, the sum of £ , as a deposit on application for £ Stock of the above Loan, request that you will allot to in the terms of your Prospectus, dated 18th October, 1871, that amount or any less amount, and engage to accept the amount so allotted, and to pay the further instalments thereon; and in default of due payment of instalments, agree that previous payments shall be liable to forfeiture by you.

Name..............................
Address..............................
Description ....
Signature ....

Addition to be filled up if the applicant desires to pay in full.

desire to pay up subscription in full, discount at 5 per cent. to be allowed thereon for the intervening period.

Signature..............................

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or two or three gentlemen.—Apply, 30, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

BRIGHTON.

BOARD, Dining and Drawing Room APARTMENTS, 15 and 16 Devonshire Place.

Children with nurses on very moderate terms. M. S. NURENBERG.

33, Montague-place Russell-square.

BOARD & APARTMENTS for ladies, gentlemen, and married couples References exchanged. Apply to the Misses Alexander.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—ONE or TWO LADIES or GENTLEMEN can be received in the house of a private family, where they will enjoy all the comforts of home with private sitting room if required. Situated at the West End, and within 15 minutes' walk of Bayswater Synagogue. Terms moderate.—For particulars address M. M., at Mrs. Graham's, 118, Kensington Park Road, Kensington.

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Sole Lessee and Manager—Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

ON MONDAY, October 23rd, and DURING the WEEK Her Majesty's servants will perform a laughable farce,

THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

In which the celebrated VOKES FAMILY will appear.

After which, will be produced, at a quarter to eight, a new romantic and spectacular drama, entitled

REBECCA,

founded on Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel of "Ivanhoe," adapted by Andrew Halliday. Characteristic scenery by William Beverley. With the following powerful cast: Mr. Phelps, Messrs. J. B. Howard, E. Rosenthal, J. Dewhurst, W. MacIntyre, B. Egan, W. Terris, S. Dynely, J. Francis, Dolman, Bruton, &c.; Miss Neilson, Misses Mattie Reinhardt, Fanny Addison, Kathleen Ryan, &c. Fanciful ballet and grand tournament, with real horses, and 300 auxiliaries, arranged by John Cormack; the overture and incidental music selected and composed by W. C. Levey. To conclude with a new farce, by Martin Beecher, entitled

No. 6, DUKE STREET,

Doors open at half-past six, commence at seven.—Prices from sixpence to four guineas. Box-office open from ten till five daily.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

MR. W. WASSERZUG, late student of the CONSERVATOIRE, Leipsig, and pupil of the celebrated Professor MOSCHELES, continues to GIVE INSTRUCTION in the PIANOFORTE. He also imparts instruction in the higher branches of music, viz: Harmony and the various forms of classical and general music, which the present advanced taste demands from the pupil.—References, if required.—Address, Bayswater Synagogue, Chichester-place, W.

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TABLE GLASS of all kinds.

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Wall Lights and Mirrors for Gas and Candles for India.

Patent CHALLENGE PUNKAH LAMP, to burn Mineral Oil for India.

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Manufactories.
LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, and PARIS.
Established 1803.

MRS. S. SILVER and SON, COOKS and CONFECTIONERS, No. 39, Middlesex-street, Aldgate.—All kinds of French, Italian and German Pastry and Confectionery Wedding Dinners, Breakfasts, Balls, and Dejeuners, and parties supplied in the first-class Foreign or English style. Ices, Jellies, or Blancmanges. On all public occasions, weddings and private parties, the greatest satisfaction has been expressed at the manner in which Mrs. S. and Son have served the entertainments. All kinds of Confectionery and Cakes manufactured on Mrs. Silver and Son's own premises.—None to equal them.

MR. B. MOSES, BUTCHER, 13 TOWER STREET, ST. MARTIN'S-LANE, W.C., returns his sincere thanks to the Jewish public for the liberal support he has received, and begs to inform them he intends selling Hind Quarters, and has engaged Mr. Solomon Van Nierop to act as Shochet for him, he having received permission from Dr. Hirsch, late Chief Rabbi of Amsterdam.

A Young Lady, educated in the best schools of Brussels and Paris is desirous of meeting with an engagement as RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a private family. She is competent to give instruction in French, English, Music and Hebrew; also German if required. Reference kindly allowed to the lady in whose family she has taught for the last two years.—Address L., 12, Burton Crescent, W.C.

BONNETS for AUTUMN.—An entirely new style of Bonnets classical in shape and elegant in proportions, is the promised fashion for the season. Madame Caroline, Directice at Messrs. Jay's, has just brought from Paris a most beautiful variety of them, suitable equally for youth and maturity, at the morning drive or the noonday promenade.

JAY'S,
247, 249, and 251, REGENT STREET.

HEBREW WEDDINGS.—The QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, containing a fine Ball Room (with a new floor), Reception, Tea, Drawing and Supper Rooms with a commodious kitchen, all available for the above occasions. These Rooms have been preferred to any others for this ceremonial on account of their easy access, spaciousness, and many conveniences. N.B. The new Organ may be used during the ceremony. Apply to Mr. Hall, at the Rooms.

ROBERT COCKS, Proprietor.

WEDDINGS.—The GREATER PART of a noble RESIDENCE in the most aristocratic part of London to be LET for Jewish WEDDINGS, Dinners, Private Evening Parties, &c. Apply to Housekeeper, at Mr. Geary's, 14, Grafton-street, New Bond-street.

כשר WINES.

IMPORTED Direct from the Midi and Cote d'Or, particularly the Muscat Frontignac, Muscat Lunel, and Muscat Frontignan which have 42 degrees spirit proof accordin to the test of the Customs' Laboratory; als fine Claret, Burgundy, &c., at L. JAMESON'S 85 (late 5) Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, E.—N B. Country orders promptly executed

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Requires COMMISSIONS for the SALE of British or Foreign PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES.

MR. BERNHARD HEYMANN, 16, Blenheim-crescent, Notting Hill, W., continues to GIVE INSTRUCTION in the Hebrew and German languages and literature, and has a VACANCY for one RESIDENT PUPIL. For terms apply as above.

TO THE BENEVOLENT

AN earnest APPEAL is made on behalf of a widow, who has recently been left with six helpless children, dependent entirely upon her for support. She is left in most distressed circumstances—barely earning the means wherewith to provide the necessaries of life for her family. The sad particulars of the case are known to the undersigned, who earnestly make this appeal on her behalf, and who will gladly receive and acknowledge any donations which may be forwarded to them.

Rev. A. Barnett, Synagogue Chambers Great St. Helens; Rev. Prof. Marks, 30, Dorset Square, N.W.; Mrs. Rintel, 30, Canonbury-square; Isaac Ansell, Esq., 69, Lower Oxford-street, E.; I. S. Wilks, Esq., 4, Raven-row, Artillery-street; A. Benabo, Esq. 124, Leman-street, E.; H. Lyons, Esq., 28, Sydney-street, Commercial-road, E.; L. Abrahams, Esq., 30, Duke-street, Aldgate: and at the Jewish Chronicle Office.

Per Rev. D. W. Marks.	
J. B. Montefiore, Esq.	£0 10 0
Pupils of Dr. Reckerdorf, of Heidelberg, per Astor D. Marks... ...	1 0 0
Per Jewish Chronicle.	
G. B. S.	£0 2 6

COLMAN'S BRITISH CORN-FLOUR

IS acknowledged by the Faculty to be superior to any other Corn-Flour. And is unequalled for Blanc-Mange, Custards, Puddings, Infants' Food, Cakes, Soups, &c., &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING BLANC MANGE.

Take four ounces (or four full-sized tablespoonfuls) of the Flour, and one quart of milk, sweetened to the taste, then add a pinch of salt. Mix a portion of the milk (cold) with the Flour into a thin paste; then add the remainder hot, with a piece of lemon peel or cinnamon. Boil gently for eight to ten minutes, well stirring it all the time, and (after taking out the peel) pour it into a mould to cool. Serve with preserved fruit, jelly, &c.

London: Printed and published by ASHER I. MYERS, for the Proprietors, at their office, 43, Finsbury-square, E.C. Friday October 20, 1871.